The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Douglas Postmasters—Calhoun and Kansas—Colorado Exploring Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The President has removed Mr. PRICE, Postmaster at Chicago, and reappointed Mr. COOK, his immediate predecessor. He has also removed Mr. MILLER, Post master at Columbus, Ohio, and appointed Ex-Governor MEDARY in his place. Messrs. PRICE and MILLER were appointed during the recess of Congress.

General CALHOUN, to-day, placed in possession of the Senate's Committee on Territories his statement relative to the late election. He is preparing an address to the public.

The official statement shows that the whole number of passengers arriving from foreign countries last year was 271,556, of which 109,000 were females.

Although the various propositions, including that to send for persons and papers, of the Anti-Lecompton members of the House Investigating Committee were, last night, voted down, uniformly by one majority, they will make further efforts at the meeting to-morrow, though they say with little or no prospec for a thorough investigation of all the Kansas matters embraced in the resolution under which the Committee was appointed.

The War Department has received dispatches from Lieut. IVES, in command of the expedition for the exploration of the Colorado River of the West. The party arrived at the mouth of the Colorado after an unusually long passage from San Francisco. A small steamer, brought from Philadelphia, after great labor, was put together and launched on the 13th of December, and answered admirably the purpose for which it was intended. Lieut. IVES found the charts of the river defective, but material for their correction had been gathered from the mouth of the Colorado to Fort Yuma. The river was very crooked and full of shoals, snags, sand-bars, and the channel changes so constantly that the best pilot cannot avoid repeatedly running boats aground. It was supposed that fewer obstacles would be met with above Fort Yuma.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of the Government establishing a Protectorate over Central America and Mexico. The subject was laid over.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads to inquire whether the transmission of the mail between Washington and Boston cannot be expedited so as to prevent twelve hours' detention in New-York, which was adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a bill to establish a Port of Entry at Tom's River, New-Jersey. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced bills making appropriations for deepening the channels of St. Mary's River, and St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Referred.

Mr. MASON called up the joint resolution for the reception of the Turkish Vice-Admiral.

Mr. CLAY objected to the expenditure of money for such a purpose. There was no limit placed to the amount to be expended, and no benefit accruing from its expenditure.

Mr. MASON replied, instancing the case of the restoration of the ship *Resolute* as doing much towards encouraging friendly relations in England.

Mr. SEWARD corrected the erroneous impression that AMIN BEY was an impostor. Acts of kindness and courtesy, he said, although not compensated by money, never go unrewarded.

Messrs. HUNTER and BIGGS opposed the resolution.

Mr. CLAY referred to a previous expenditure for the reception of a Turkish impostor; also to that for wine and cigars for KOSSUTH. He thought we ought to be warned from past experience.

Mr. PUGH thought the gentlemen who sold the ships to the Turkish Government ought to pay the expenses of entertaining this officer. We do not allow our officials abroad to take bribes, and why should we offer them to others? He should vote against the resolutions.

Mr. TRUMBULL indorsed every word of the Senator from Ohio.

Messrs. STUART and COLLAMER advocated the resolution.

Mr. BIGGS offered an amendment, limiting the amount of appropriation to $5,000, which was rejected.

The resolution then passed.

The resolution for the taking of testimony in the Indiana contested election cases was taken up and Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment for an immediate decision of the question was rejected by yeas, 16; nays, 28.

An amendment was adopted, that all the testimony be returned to the Senate within ninety days, when the resolution passed.

The Army bill next came up, and Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, providing for the employment of volunteers for the Utah expedition.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he should move a substitute.

The question pending on Mr. WILSON's amendment, the Senate went into Executive session, and on the doors being opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. LETCHER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. BOYCE called up the Maryland contested election case; Mr. BROOKS claiming the seat occupied by Mr. DAVIS, on the ground that the election was carried by fraud and violence.

Mr. BOYCE argued against granting the prayer of Mr. BROOKS, who asks an exemption from the operation of the law of 1851, and that the Committee on Elections proceed to take testimony.

The question was debated by Messrs. PHILLIPS, MAYNARD, WILSON, HATCH, BOWIE, and WASHBURN, of Maine.

No action was taken, and the House adjourned.

The Aspect of the Kansas Question in Congress—Mr. Seward's Bill for the Reorganization of the United States Courts—The Indiana Contested Seats—The Witness Wolcott, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

One of the best signs of the present Kansas controversy in Congress, is the fact that ordinary party lines are not strong enough to bind the consciences or action of men. There are just two parties to this controversy, and no more. They are, on the one side, the friends of the Lecompton swindle, who, in the mistaken interest of Slavery, or in blind adherence to the Administration which happens to be in power, are ready to over-ride the will of the people of Kansas, violate the clearest interpretation of the Nebraska bill, and sanction the most unblushing frauds, in order that their political ideas may be established in the Territory. That party embraces in its practical organization, Democrats, Old-line Whigs and Americans. On the other side are arrayed the Anti-Lecomptonites, combining the men of all parties who believe that the will of the majority is supreme in a Territory or State,—and who will not consent that a State shall be *forced* into the Union, through the agency of palpable frauds, such as should consign their perpetrators to a felon's cell, and against the solemn protests of the great body of her people. As men of all parties have laid aside old associations and banded together in the support of the monstrous conspiracy against the popular will in Kansas,—so, too, Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, and Americans, are found patriotic enough to forget their former feuds, and unite their present labors for the defeat of that iniquity.

The efforts of sundry partisan presses to claim for the Republicans the glory of this contest are unjust and ridiculous. Who led off in this battle, if not Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, the champion of the Nebraska bill and Popular Sovereignty? Have not he and his friends laid all their reputation and all their political fortunes upon the issue of this struggle? The fact that they are outnumbered by the Republicans who vote with them does not make the latter the leaders nor make the measure a Republican-Party measure. Nor does the fact that Republicans are voting with DOUGLAS against the Lecompton Constitution make the latter any less a Democrat than ever, nor the former any less Republicans. Common fairness demands the recognition of the fact that old party ties and lines are obliterated for the time—put in a state of catalepsy, as the Supreme Court would say—in order that the friends of justice and good faith may join hands against the common enemy. When that work is finished we shall no longer see TOOMBS, JOHNSON of Kentucky, BELL, JEFFERSON DAVIS and SLIDELL, voting together—nor find DOUGLAS and SEWARD on the same side of the same question. Then party lines will be restored; and on legitimate party issues, involving questions of political principle, we shall have many a good fight between those who are now allies either for or against a stupendous fraud. It is well that considerations like these should be borne in mind, and that, in discussing the Kansas question, we should know two parties only—the Lecomptonites and Anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice to-day of a very important bill—one providing for a reorganization of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision in the celebrated DRED SCOTT case has done more to shake public confidence in its integrity than can be retrieved in a generation. The Senator, of course, cannot anticipate favorable action upon the proposition at present, and his object, undoubtedly, is to bring it to the attention of the country, familiarize it to the public mind, and prepare the people for a measure of such vast importance as the reconstruction, upon a new basis, of one of the three Constitutional branches of our Government. The movement is significant, also, in another respect:—it indicates that its distinguished author considers the Supreme Court to be the next federal stronghold of Slavery which is to be attacked. It certainly is higher game than attempts to embarrass a party President in his appointments, or efforts to strike at him through an Army bill, or any other measure of ordinary legislation. It is bold, too, and democratic, for it looks to a more equal distribution of Judges to the various sectional clusters of States, in proportion to their representative population.

The discussion to-day in the case of the Indiana Senators was interesting, and betrayed a stern determination upon the part of the Lecomptonites to keep Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH in their seats until after the Kansas question should be disposed of. Mr. HAMLIN justly characterized such a proceeding as unprecedented and unjust. The pending question is a resolution giving the sitting Senators from Indiana time to take testimony. Mr. HAMLIN showed clearly that the testimony alleged to be desired was not relevant to the case, and could not effect its decision. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, made an earnest argument in reply, but resorted to special pleading unworthy his reputation as a lawyer. He could not see why gentlemen should object to the taking of testimony, when they say that it is not material. If it was not material or relevant it certainly could do nobody any harm, he said. True, but the *delay* consequent upon the taking of immaterial testimony may do most serious harm, and is likely to do so, because without the aid of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Lecompton Constitution can be carried through the Senate. Again, Mr. BENJAMIN urged that the unwillingness of the opponents of the resolution "to have the facts," indicated that they were afraid of something that they feared would come out, and so looked suspicious. Did the Senator think for a moment how much stronger his argument is against his own reported vote against Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling upon the President for the facts essential to a clear understanding whether the Lecompton Constitution is or is not an emanation from the people of the Territory? That resolution—so pertinent to a case now actually before the Senate, and soon to be decided—was voted down, without debate, and with Mr. BENJAMIN's aid. Consistency, thou art a jewel; but the Senator from Louisiana does not wear thee.

Mr. COLLAMER scattered Mr. BENJAMIN's legal argument to the winds in a few brief sentences, citing in illustration just such a case as occurs in court every day. A Judge who is asked to continue a cause upon the ground that additional testimony is wanted, looks into the character of the testimony alleged to be required, and if he finds it immaterial or irrelevant, at once refuses to entertain the motion, and there is an end of the matter. What folly would it be in such a case to tell a Judge that the proposed evidence might influence the decision of some one of his associates. If it is irrelevant, it has no business to be brought in to affect the opinion of a Judge or Juror, and if any one of them is so obfusticated as to be likely to be influenced by irrelevant testimony, so much the more reason why it should be kept out. True, in some very inferior courts counsel will, sometimes, under such circumstances, charge those who oppose the continuance with a desire to shut out light, just as the Senator from Louisiana charged, to-day. Well, said Mr. COLLAMER, it *ought* to be shut out; for we want no light that does not shed itself upon the path of duty. If it is false light, likely to mislead, dazzle, or betray, it was of the highest importance to exclude it. Mr. BENJAMIN may not have been convinced by the logic of the Senator from Vermont, but many others were. The case, after further discussion, was laid over until to-morrow.

The refractory witness, WOLCOTT, has been consigned to the common jail of the District of Columbia by the resolution adopted by the House to-day. This measure was not anticipated by his friends, who supposed that he would be at once subjected to the law to compel testimony, which was by passed last Congress, under which he could speedily have procured bail, and so been at liberty until the time of his trial. The failure of the House to appeal to that law—the offspring of passion and prejudice—is a confession that it is not worth the paper upon which it is written,—for it is idle to suppose that the witness can be kept in custody by the House for contempt, and then subsequently be punished under the law. That would be a cumulative penalty, and utterly inadmissible.

The friends of the resolution committed a grave error, to-day, in forcing it to a vote without giving its opponents a minute of time for debate. Mr. STANTON's motion for the previous question at the close of his own speech, was a rather ludicrous commentary upon his own declaration that so important a prerogative as the sovereign power of the House to deprive a citizen of his liberty, ought not to be exercised without due deliberation. I would not be understood as condemning the resolution. In view of the facts before the Committee of Investigation, the question which Mr. WOLCOTT refuses to answer is, in my judgment, pertinent to the inquiry, and one to which a response should be insisted upon, if the House has anything of the power which it assumes to exercise. A man is not often caught paying his bribes direct to a member of Congress, and Mr. WOLCOTT's refusal to answer may or may not conceal from view some of the "go-betweens" through whose medium corrupt members have obtained their prices

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Gen. Calhoun in Washington—The Kansas Committee.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

CALHOUN still remains in this city, when his duties require his presence in Kansas. If I mistake not, he is Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and, if this be so, it is somewhat strange he should absent himself from his post so long. If fairness were the object sought to be accomplished in the Lecompton contrivance, then the recent acts of CALHOUN—by which, regardless of everybody and every Democratic principle, and only regardful of himself and his own selfish ambition, he changes and amends, and amends and changes again, the records of election returns of Kansas, which are in his hands—would raise against him the active indignation of our whole people.

CALHOUN is so intimately connected with the Lecompton swindle that to strike at either is to strike at both, and therefore it must be believed that it is this connection which has saved CALHOUN thus far from his merited condemnation from the Federal authorities.

A rumor prevails in town this morning that the Investigating Committee created by the resolution of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, and to which was referred the Lecompton Constitution, will be forced by the majority of that Committee, who favor that instrument, to report during the present week; but the thing is so monstrous, that it is beyond belief. The Committee will organize this evening, and the line of policy marked out by the majority, if there be any truth in the rumor I have stated, will soon be known. If such thing be attempted, I am confident, from the expressions of opinion I hear round me, that the whole matter will be at once referred back to the Committee, with instructions of a specific character. At all events, to fly in the face of the order of the House so recently adopted will not be a strong argument in support of the Kansas policy of the Administration.

The few who thought, at the commencement of the present session, that it would terminate in May, have reluctantly given up this hope. The main appropriation bills, the Kansas question, the Utah question, eight investigating committees, the codification of the revenue laws, the Clayton-Bulwer controversy, the Paraguay difficulty and many other questions equally important, and which will give rise to debate, have yet to be disposed of in either House. The six or seven hundred reports from the Court of Claims which will come up are excluded from the consideration, as there seems to be no disposition, on the part of the House at least, to give them any large amount of attention. It is hardly probable, with these facts in view, that Congress will adjourn *sine die* before August. It was the general impression at the adoption of the members' compensation bill, that the effect would be, in paying members so much the year instead of so much the day during the session, to shorten the sessions; but this will not be the result, so far as it is possible to speak now.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Late advices from Kansas state that a party of LANE's men had visited Westport, Mo., to search for Mr. DANFORTH, a member of the Lecompton Convention. The Missourians made no resistance.

Mr. STOVER, the Democratic representative from Leavenworth County, was recovering from the wounds received in the late attempt to murder him.

The grocery of PAT. LAUGHLIN, who killed COLLINS at Doniphan a year or two ago, was broken open during his absence a few nights since, and its contents burned in the street.

A skirmish is said to have occurred at Fort Scott, but no particulars are given. Governor DENVER had refused to send the troops there.

Arrest of a Kidnapper.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

A private dispatch says that N. B. VAN TUYLE, who kidnapped two free negroes at Geneva, N. Y., and sold one as a slave in this State, has been arrested in New-Orleans, and waits a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky.

Arrest of a Suspected Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Last night officer MCHENRY arrested W. FLEMING, *alias* W. F. NORTON, who is suspected of being the man who murdered H. F. ROBERTSON, at Winchester, Tennessee, about Christmas time. Subsequent information induces the belief that the same person followed CALHOUN and his party from Kansas with nefarious designs. He has been committed for a further examination on the receipt of intelligence from Tennessee. Colonel CARPENTER, of Chicago, has been retained by CALHOUN to assist in the prosecution.

Suffocation in a Coal Mine.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

EDWARD BARNES, Superintendent of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and DUNCAN WEIR, Mine Agent, were suffocated by the gas in the coal mines here yesterday. Their bodies were recovered at midnight.

Banks Rechartered in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Northern Bank, Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Louisville have been rechartered by the Legislature for twenty years.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* from New-York, arrived at this port in 58 hours. All well.

Fire in a School-house at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

A fire broke out in the North Middle School-house in this city, during the session of the school this forenoon. The fire was first discovered coming up through the floor in the first department. No great damage was done to the building. In the various departments about four hundred scholars were dismissed, and no one was hurt, though the panic was great.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

No. 31.—C. W. McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott *et al.*—Argument concluded for apellant.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Midnight.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Baltic*, now due off this point, with four days' later news from Europe. Wind northwest, and blowing a gale. Weather clear and cold.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The water in the river here is falling slowly.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,138,060
Specie	7,079,600
Amount due from other Banks	5,523,000
Amount due to other Banks	5,568,500
Deposits	18,438,000
Circulation	5,888,700

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb.16	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	22°bz	Eight inches snow.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	W.	6°az	Clear and pleasant.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	4°az	Pleasant.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	9°az	Clear.
St. Johns, N.F.	A. M.	W.	28°az	Cloudy.
Hartford, Conn	A. M.	W.	24°az	Clear and pleasant.
Philadelphia	A. M.	S. W.	36°az	Snowing.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	19°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	22°az	Three inches snow.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Cloudy.
Pr'e du Chien	A. M.	N.	—	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Burlington, I'a	A. M.	W.	8°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	10°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	24°az	Snowing.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	8°az	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	—	6°az	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	26°az	Snowing.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	26°az	Snowing.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N.	35°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	12°az	Snowing.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	34°az	Snowing.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	S. E.	48°az	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	37°az	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	A. M.	N. E.	46°az	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	A. M.	—	48°az	Clear.
Natchez, Miss.	A. M.	—	55°az	Clear.
New-Orleans	A. M.	S. W.	57°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	M.	—	25°az	Clear and pleasant.
Washington	M.	—	39°az	Clear and calm.
New-York	M.	W.	32°az	Cloudy.
New-York	P. M.	W.	28°az	Cloudy.
New-York	7P. M.	W. S. W	24°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	19°az	Clear.
Binghamton	P. M.	—	—	Cold and blaster'g.
Port Jervis, NY	P. M.	W.	20°az	Cold.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Snow squalls.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Sackville, N. S.	P. M.	S. W.	10°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	10°az	Clear, high wind.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	22°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Very cold.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	9°az	Cloudy.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	W.	8°az	Clear.

STATEN ISLAND—ITS AMUSEMENTS.—Another charitable concert similar in its success to the one recently reported on the Clifton side, took place at Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, on Monday evening. It was chiefly under the auspices of two lady amateurs, Mrs K. and Miss V., both of whom appeared in several pieces in the course of the evening to fine advantage at the piano. The gentleman amateurs participated in both the vocal and instrumental departments. An artistic volunteer, Miss HATTIE ANDEM—the same who gave a concert at Mozart Hall last evening—contributed greatly to the vocal attraction of the evening. The attendance was large, embracing numerous family parties from all parts of the Island, and the Concert, under very trifling expenses, yielded a handsome sum for the good cause of the poor in the vicinity.

The Thalberg troupe are to give a series of four Concerts in New-Orleans.

FROM ALBANY.

The Withdrawal of Securities from the Bank Department—Amending the Military Law—The Scott Light Guards—The Third-Avenue Railroad—Election of Regent of the University.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

In the paragraphs headed "Bank Securities," published in the TIMES this morning, there is an injustice done to Mr. COOK, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, which is almost inexcusable. It implies that the securities withdrawn from the Department during the panic of last Fall, were of the first class. Certainly the writer could not have been acquainted with the law, and still less familiar with the manner in which Mr. COOK discharges the duties of his office. The law gives to him the right, as it makes it his duty, to protect the interest of the bill-holder. In the exercise of this right, and in the discharge of this duty, during the disasters of last year, Gen. COOK had a difficult task, but he never permitted himself for one moment to forget the trust which he had confided to his care. When applications were made to him to withdraw securities, it was his inflexible rule to give up the good and the bad in equal quantities. No banker was permitted to choose what class of securities should be retired. If a bank had equal portions of mortgages and stock, they must take up equal portions of both. Under this rule more than $100,000 of Arkansas stocks were withdrawn from the Department, and may not again be returned. At the end of the panic, under the effect of which these withdrawals were made instead of the security having been impaired, it had been materially strengthened—for the Department had a margin of $700,000 more than it had when the panic commenced. Gen. COOK has had to encounter the indignation of almost every banker in the State for following this policy, and he encountered this indignation in the defence of the interests of the bill-holders. For this he is entitled to credit rather than censure.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITARY LAW.

Senator PRATT this morning introduced an "Act to promote the discipline and improve the efficiency of the military force." It provides for an Instructor in each Division for the artillery, and one for the infantry. It requires the Division Engineer to be an expert, and to be the Instructor of the men in that branch of the service. The Instructors of cavalry, infantry and artillery to have the rank of Colonel. They are required to pass an examination, and the law is so framed as to secure competent and educated men. The Instructors are to attend the Division and Brigade parades and drills; they are to instruct the artillery, cavalry and engineers. It is supposed the infantry arm will be well enough drilled and taught by their Colonels.

Power is given to Courts-Martial to fine commissioned officers who absent themselves from parades, without resorting to the expensive forms of arrests and charges. This is substantially the same as the law now in force in the City of New-York. The act also provides for the enforcement of the by-laws of companies, and confirms the rules and regulations prepared by the Board appointed some two or three years since.

This act has no reference to the commutation tax, and is to be considered entirely by itself. If our military system is to have any value, there is certainly a necessity for such a law as is here proposed. The military experience and knowledge which Senator PRATT has qualifies him to prepare details in harmony with the principles of the bill.

I understand the Military Committee will in a few days present a bill making some changes in the present system of levying and collecting commutation moneys. Anything will be better than the present system.

THE SCOTT GUARDS OVERBOARD.

Some time ago, a number of persons who had served in the Mexican War, asked to be organized as a military corps. The petition, with a bill, was referred to the Military Committee of the Senate, and this morning the bill was returned to the Senate, with a report against its passage. The report, on motion of Senator MATHER, was laid on the table. I believe the Committee, in reporting adversely, were following the settled policy of the military branch of the Government, in opposing the organization of companies outside of the regular organizations.

TAXES OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

In reply to the resolution of the Senate, of the 4th inst., the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company reports the taxable valuation of the property of that Company, as made up under the law as it was in 1856, and under the Railroad Assessment law of 1857:

Years.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.
1856	$35,250	$650,000	$685,250
1857	50,200	189,856	240,056
Difference—Inc.	$14,950	Dec.$460,144	Dec.$445,194

A falling off of more than two-thirds in the assessed value of the property of a single Company is a trifle steep. One or two more reports showing such a jug-handle operation of the Railroad Assessment law, will probably secure a unanimous vote for its repeal.

PUTTING OFF THE EVIL DAY.

The following is the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. It has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law:

SECTION 1. Any collector of taxes in any of the towns and cities of this State, by complying with the first section of an act entitled "An act authorizing the extension of time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities in this State," passed Jan. 31, 1857, (except such cities as are exempt by the second section of said act,) may have the time extended to a period not later than the first Monday in April, 1858.

SEC. 2. This act will take effect immediately.

THE ELECTION OF A REGENT

In place of JOHN KEYES PAIGE, deceased, was fixed for to-day by a joint resolution. The caucus of the Democratic members was quite harmonious. Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings, was nominated on the first formal ballot, and the nomination heartily made unanimous. Mr. VANDERBILT formerly represented Kings in the Senate—is a Hunker Democrat, with strong Republican associations—and was always a fair and useful legislator.

The Americans held a levee in one of the hotel sitting-rooms, yesterday afternoon, and nominated Ex-Comptroller BURROWS as their candidate.

The caucus of the Republicans was held in the evening. There was little interest manifested previous to the first informal ballot. Mr. CHURCH, of the Assembly, from Jefferson, submitted the name of WILLIAM C. BRYANT, and in a few words told of his eminent fitness for the position. Mr. DIVEN, of the Senate from Chemung, named LORENZO BURROWS. There were other names mentioned, but not strenuously urged. The first ballot (an informal one) showed 19 for BURROWS, 23 for BRYANT, and 9 scattering.

Then another informal ballot was had, of which BURROWS had 31 and BRYANT 29. A motion was then made, to declare the nomination of Mr. BURROWS—to which followed an amendment declaring for Mr. BRYANT. These were discussed with some warmth, and finally withdrawn, to give precedence to a motion for a formal ballot. Of the votes then cast, Mr. BRYANT had 29, Mr. BURROWS 30. A motion to make this unanimous was declared carried. A motion to adjourn followed, but the Chair was unable to determine the result. There was much confusion, and evidently much feeling at the result of the ballot. Some of the friends of Mr. BRYANT did not like the entertainment—it was not that to which they had been invited—and with quite as much zeal as discretion, avowed their determination not to be bound by the caucus decision. Senator AMES, in a few remarks, alluded to the spirit manifested by the minority, and urged that no adjournment should take place without a distinct understanding with the gentlemen who had avowed their determination not to support Mr. BURROWS, and a general understanding as to the force and effect of a caucus. So the caucus voted not to adjourn, and instead canvassed the propriety of the result which had been produced by the ballot. After a protracted interchange of sentiment, earnest indorsements of Mr. BURROWS on the one side from those who had favored his nomination; on the other, earnest protests against affiliations with the Americans, to be foreshadowed by the indorsement of their candidate.

There were many wry faces, but, with the exception of Mr. BLISS, of Chautauque, there was no one who declared his determination not to be governed by the will of his associates. That gentleman claimed that by nominating a person not in open and avowed connection with the Republican Party, the caucus had violated the spirit of the compact under which it had assembled, and, therefore, its decrees could not be binding upon him. One or two other gentlemen "desired to sleep on it," and voted "No," on the motion to declare the nomination unanimous, but it was understood that their feelings would probably subside by morning, and that they would not feel called upon to make a factious opposition on the floor of the Assembly.

With the exception of Senator DIVEN, I believe those who supported Mr. BURROWS were Republicans of Whig antecedents, while the most determined of the adherants of Mr. BRYANT were of Democratic origin, and probably much of the feeling manifested had its source in the favoritism and prejudices of the past. Notwithstanding all the intermixing and in-breeding of the original elements out of which the Republican Party was made up, it is not unfrequently that we have manifest some of the strong traits—a "strain," as the cattle men say—of the primitive stock. Sometimes it comes to the surface and is turbulent, as it was last night. Sometimes it runs deep and still, as it did last Fall. Sometimes it is easily subdued, as it was last evening, and is harmless. Sometimes it is beyond control and is irresistible, as it was in November, when the undercurrent swept the Republican State ticket upon the rocks and shoals, where it was permitted to go to pieces through the indifference of the crew.

At 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote for a Regent. There were 16 votes for LORENZO BURROWS, and 13 for JOHN VANDERBILT. Mr. STOW was absent, and Messrs. LAFLIN and PRATT had paired off.

In the House, the nomination was not so easily effected. On the first ballot, all the Democrats present, 47, voted for JOHN VANDERBILT; 9 Americans and 41 Republicans voted for LORENZO BURROWS; and Messrs. Abbott, Austin, Bliss, Buffinton, Collins, Edgerton, Kales, Knight, Lamb, Peck, Richards and Walker—12 Republicans—voted for WILLIAM C. BRYANT. There was no choice, and another ballot was had. This stood: BURROWS, 49; VANDERBILT, 47; BRYANT, 13—the gain to Mr. BRYANT being Mr. FULLERTON, of Orange. A third ballot gave Mr. BURROWS 49; Mr. VANDERBILT, 46, and Mr. BRYANT, —. On the fourth ballot, a number of the Republicans who had been voting for Mr. BRYANT yielded their preferences, and came over to Mr. BURROWS, producing this result: BURROWS, 54; VANDERBILT, 47; BRYANT, 5; LEDYARD LINKLAEN, 2. Still no choice, and a fifth ballot was had, which resulted in a nomination—Mr. BURROWS having 55; Mr. VANDERBILT, 48; Mr. BRYANT, 5, and Mr. LINKLAEN, 1. The votes for Mr. BRYANT and Mr. LINKLAEN were Republicans, who could not conquer their prejudices. They were Messrs. BLISS, CASE, COLLINS, KNIGHT, LAMB and PECK.

Among the political associates of these gentlemen there is some considerable feeling, which may lead to open outbreaks in the future. Even those who do not always bear with the best grace the shackles of party organization, do not entirely approve this manner of proceeding. Individual independence is a very pleasant theory and a convenient practice, but few men can consider themselves truly independent, who attain personal freedom at the expense or sacrifice of personal honor, and these are those who yet entertain the old-fashioned notions about the binding force of a contract, and a few who have imbibed the belief that a compact voluntarily made should be adhered to. These are old-time notions, and, perhaps, those gentlemen who talked honey in caucus, and then take French leave of their associates on the floor of the Assembly, may not have learned them. I judge they have not, or we should not have had the exhibition of to-day.

When the House had agreed upon a nominee, the Senate came down for the purpose of comparing notes. Both Houses being found to agree on Mr. BURROWS, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN announced to the joint meeting that the gentleman from New-Orleans had been duly elected Regent. Then the Senate went back, and the House adjourned. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for the election of local officers in Brooklyn in April next.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FOOTE, adverse to the incorporation of the Scott Life Guards. Tabled.

NOTICES.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to authorize the Comptroller to contract for the supply of Sing Sing Prison with Croton water.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the Juvenile Reformatory Asylum.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the militia law.

By Mr. NOXON, to incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgeons.

At noon the Senate proceeded to nominate a Regent of the University in the place of JOHN KEYES PAIGE, deceased. The vote was: For LORENZO BURROWS, 16; for JOHN VANDERBILT, 13.

Mr. STOW was absent, and Mr. PRATT paired off with Mr. LAFLIN.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

Mr. NOXON's bill, to incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgeons, names as Corporators Messrs. JOHN THOMAS, THOMAS D. ANDREWS, M. D., HENRY WILSON, and Associates. It allows them to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $50,000. The object is instruction in Dental Science. It also confers the degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery," with all the powers usually conferred on College Incorporations.

JUVENILE REFORMATORY ASYLUMS.

Mr. MATHERS' bill to authorize the incorporation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums, provides

1. Any five citizens of any county may incorporate themselves under the provisions of the general State law, "for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies."
2. Authorizes the filing of their declarations of intent with the Secretary of State in usual form.
3. When ready to go into operation they are to notify the Governor who shall appoint an inspector to visit the same and if he finds their condition and regulations suitable, he shall report the fact to the Governor, who shall give the trustees an "enabling" certificate which shall be filed in the Secretary of State's office.
4. When such an institution shall be duly organized, magistrate may commit all between the ages of seven and sixteen, whose term of imprisonment for the crime proven, the penalty of which conviction would exceed 30 days, to this Institution. It also allows parents to immure their refractory children therein, under certain regulations—the Trustees to cause children so placed under their care to be put to some useful occupation, in addition to good ordinary schooling.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Annual Report of Auditor BENTON on the tolls, trade and tonnage of the State canals, for the year 1857, was received.

The House went into Committee, and took up the Governor's Message.

Mr. BAKER replied to Mr. WAGER's remarks, and proving from the record that the Democrats were equally responsible with Republicans for the passage of all acts recorded by Mr. WAGER as against the integrity of the Republican Party. Before concluding, the hour of 12 arrived, and the House proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Regent of the University. The following is the result of the first ballot:

Lorenzo Burrows	50	William C. Bryant	12
John Vanderbilt	47		

The names of Mr. BRYANT's supporters are: Abbott, Austin, Bliss, Buffington, Collins, Edgerton, Kales, Knight, Lamb, Peck, Richards and Walker.

The second ballot gave the same result as the first, except that Mr. FULLERTON voted for Mr. BRYANT.

On the fifth ballot the Assembly elected LORENZO BURROWS, Regent, by the following vote: Burrows, 55; Vanderbilt, 48; Bryant, 5; Linklaen, 1. Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and HART were appointed to inform the Senate that the House had made choice of a Regent. The Senate then entered the Assembly Chamber, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms. After reading the proceedings from both Journals, the President of the Senate declared LORENZO BURROWS duly elected as Regent of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN KEYES PAIGE. The Senators then retired.

The Lecompton Committee and Speaker Orr.

From the Washington Union.

The opposition newspapers, more especially the Philadelphia *Press* and NEW-YORK TIMES, are assailing Mr. ORR with great bitterness of invective for the manner in which he thought fit to constitute the Harris Committee on the Lecompton Constitution. It is pretended that some ancient and inviolable parliamentary rule has been disregarded in the selection of this Committee.

We are at a loss to know what rule is relied on for this assertion, in what manual of parliamentary practice it is to be found, and on what ground of reason it rests.

There is a parliamentary rule which requires that when any bill, or measure, or matter, is referred to a Committee, it shall be referred to a majority of friends; it being a parliamentary maxim that, "as a child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, so no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." But this rule cuts up the objections against the Committee in question by the roots; for, *as the Lecompton Constitution is the subject-matter referred to this Committee, for inquiry into the whole facts of its origin and history, this very rule rendered it imperative upon the Speaker to constitute the Committee so that it would contain a majority friendly to this Constitution.*

The regular course of proceeding with this instrument and the Special Message of the President, would have been, to refer them to the standing Committee on Territories of the House; which might have been presumed fully as competent to deal with the subject-matter they embodied as any special Committee that could be raised. We can conceive of but one objection that could have been legitimately urged against giving the Lecompton Constitution this reference—and that is, that the Committee was opposed to the matter referred, and that the reference would be like committing a child to an inimical nurse. This objection did not exist, however, in fact; and, *not existing, there was no sufficient excuse for raising a special Committee.* A Committee, however, having been raised; it was not only, as we conceive, incumbent upon the Speaker to *so constitute it as to give the friends of the Special Message and the Lecompton Constitution a majority of its members, in pursuance of the just parliamentary rule we have cited, but it would have been monstrous to have referred those papers to a hostile Committee.* In the opinion of a great many, the House did violence to a parliamentary usage or courtesy in refusing to refer this subject to its own appropriate Standing Committee; it was expecting too much of the House, as a parliamentary body, to refer the matter to a Committee positively hostile—far too much to expect of the dominant political party in the House to commit a leading measure of policy to the hostile nursing of an implacable enemy. The outcry against Speaker ORR is, therefore, not only unreasonable, puerile, and petulant, but is at war with a wise and just canon of parliamentary practice.

News from New-Mexico.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS—PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE TROOPS DESTINED FOR UTAH, ETC.

From the Gazette, Jan. 16.

The Governor has made the following territorial appointments:

AUGUSTA DE MARLE, Auditor of Public Accounts.

CHARLES BLUMNER, Territorial Treasurer.

RAMON LUNA, Major-General of the Third Division of Militia of New-Mexico, in place of General J. J. MCCARTHY, resigned.

Colonel JOHN W. GARRETSON, Deputy-Surveyor, and Company, arrived in Santa Fé on Thursday last from below. He reports the Indians quiet. This surveying party has been in the field for three successive months, and executed considerable work.

We have been informed by Judge J. S. WATTS, who has returned from Albuquerque, that Judge BENEDICT, our judicial stand-by, has consented to hold the Court for this district, commencing in March, if no Judge arrives from the States, to discharge the duties of Judge DAVENPORT. We are not informed whether it is the purpose of Judge DAVENPORT, the Chief Justice, to resign or not. If he does resign, it is possible his successor will be out in time to hold the March Court.

We understand that a very prolific gold mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore in this Territory.

We learn from Col. ST. VRAIN, that the Kiawa Indians killed two or three Mexican sawyers, in Taos County, last week. The Kiawas were on the trail of some Apaches, and attacked a Mexican camp, in mistake for an Apache camp. Col. ST. VRAIN confirms the report published last week, of the threatened hostilities of the Utahs.

THE MORMON WAR.

Should this affair assume no less serious an aspect than it at present presents, of course a force sufficient to quell the rebels and enforce the United States laws, will be ordered to this New-Jerusalem. In that event, we think a batallion or two might with advantage be selected from New-Mexico. The trip from Santa Fé to Salt Lake City can be made easily, with pack mules, in fifteen days, and not encounter, comparatively, any of the impediments which are presented on the route now being traversed by the troops. Indeed, we are informed by an old trapper, Mr. A. LEROUX, who, before Utah was settled, made his semi-annual trips to Salt Lake City, that wagons can travel to Grand River without any difficulty, and thence to Salt Lake is only a five or six days' journey, with pack mules. It would be much better for the United States troops to reach Utah through New-Mexico. They would then guard effectually against any scarcity of provisions, have a more pleasant and easy route, and accomplish the trip in at least as short time as it can do on the route *via* Fort Laramie, etc.

Mr. LEROUX informs us that Salt Lake is about 300 miles in circumference. There are two large mountains in its centre. The lake and the streams in its vicinity abound in fish. Mr. L. says that two quarts of the water of the lake will yield a pint of salt. He has frequently gone to the immense hills there, entered an excavation, and cut out, as it were ice, large lumps of fine, white salt. The lands in Salt Lake Valley are fertile and productive, but have to be irrigated.

A FEASIBLE ROUTE FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. TROOPS.

The treasonable attitude assumed by the Mormons against the Government of the United States demands prompt and early measures to punish the perfidy of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers. It is desirable to strike this people, or Salt Lake City, as early in the Spring as possible. We have conversed freely and fully with KIT CARSON, and other experienced mountaineers, with whom we are in daily intercourse, as to the expediency of reaching that country at an early season. Fort Massachusetts is two hundred miles directly north of this city, accessible by a good road during the coming four months, passing through the fertile valley of Taos, where corn and fodder can be had in any quantity. From Massachusetts, due north, there is a good trail to the head-waters of the Arkansas River—thence northwest to Pine Creek, following that stream down to its junction with White River, here cross, and pursue a direct westerly course to Utah Lake, some 20 miles to Salt Lake City, continuing down the numerous streams emptying into these bodies of water. The distance from Fort Massachusetts to Mormon City does not exceed 500 miles, grass abundant along the valleys in May, and wood and water can be had at all times. A depôt of supplies should be established at Massachusetts immediately, as well as concentrating the requisite number of pack mules for the field, from which a mounted column could march by the first day of May and reach Salt Lake in 20 days. The route is practicable in all respects. Experienced guides can be had who are intimately acquainted with the country.

There are no cañons on the route for secreting an enemy, and thereby harassing troops. Upon striking the various streams mentioned, the country opens out into fertile valleys, even through the mountainous country bordering the Mormon city. Salt Lake City is now threatened by United States troops on the north; the Mormons would be surprised, after fortifying their highways from Fort Bridger, Bear River and Laramie, to find a well-conducted and efficient column of mounted men entering their country from the south at an early season of the year. This can be done, and thus with the troops coming from California, they will find every outlet to their country completely commanded.

In view of the foregoing facts our people may petition the General Government to be permitted to raise within the Territory a regiment of mounted riflemen. Our citizens would respond to the call with zeal and patriotism. The citizens of New Mexico can withstand privation, and take the field with alacrity, unincumbered by baggage or wagons. If Indians are to be fought, they can be met after their own fashion, and should the Mormons be regulars, our troops under experienced officers, would soon be prepared to hold their own. The volunteers under Commander FOUNTLEROY and ST. VRAIN in the field in 1854, attest the truth of this.

An examination of the map accompanying the "explorations for a railroad route," published by the War Department in 1857, exhibits conclusively the feasibility of a good, practicable route for troops from Santa Fe to Salt Lake City, by a well trodden trail, with advantages far beyond any of the approaches to the scene of operations.

This, together with the reliable information which we have obtained from truthful and experienced men, leaves not a doubt that New-Mexico volunteers could reach the scene of action by the last day of May.

THE UTAH INDIANS.

Agents CARSON and DIEGO ARCHULETTA arrived in Santa Fé, from their respective agencies, on Monday last. We learn from them that there is no palpable demonstration of hostility on the part of the Utahs; but that the Mormons are evidently tampering with them. One hundred and fifty warriors, with one of the most influential chiefs, are now on the head waters of the South Fork of the Platte, hunting buffalo. The chief is not in a very good humor with the whites, owing to the fact that agent CARSON, a month or two since, made the Utahs give up some horses they had stolen from the Arkansas. The bands of Utahs belonging to ARCHULETTA's agency, he reports as domineering and insulting in their manner, when they come after their provisions. They seem to have something behind all this, as they frequently allude to the liberality of the Mormon "*tata*," and complain of the smallness of their allowances by their agents. It is believed that some of the Utahs from Salt Lake have been among the Tabamuatches and Muatches, and indeed, that there are now Mormon spies in this Territory. The agents have been instructed to act with caution and liberality with the Utahs, and use their utmost endeavors to prevent their alliance with the Mormons. From a short distance beyond the Canejos, a Mexican settlement, the country thence to Salt Lake Valley, is inhabited by Utahs, and it is apprehended that the policy of conciliation the Mormons have been pursuing for years back, with those Indians, will induce them to join the cause of BRIGHAM YOUNG. No efforts, however, in the power of the Superintendency will be spared to keep them neutral at least.

☞ The Staten Island *Chronicle*, published weekly, at Tompkinsville, has passed into the hands of Messrs. MCELRATH & WINSER, who bring to it the aids of industry, enterprise and experience. Its politics are Republican, and the beginning of the new order of things gives excellent promise. Richmond County has needed a good local paper, and we have no doubt that under the present management this will become such a one.

THE CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

Principles of a True Monetary System.

Number Four.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having prepared the way, in the previous articles, for an understanding of the intricate subject of a new Currency, we will now proceed to explain the mode of creating and issuing it.

The institution necessary to its creation and issue might be established by a company of individuals, engaged in the production and exchange of commodities—say millers, forwarders, commission merchants, manufacturers and farmers—or it might be established by the State. It would be better by the latter, for the currency, being a collective interest, should be under its administration.

Supposing that the State carries out the plan, it would proceed as follows: It would establish at the capital an Institution, where the new currency would be prepared and registered. The institution would be under the control of a Board of Supervisors and a State Register. All issues would be made by their direction, and a plan similar to that pursued in the Comptroller's Office of the State of New-York, where the notes or currency furnished to the banks are registered, would be adopted.

The new currency would be made of the cheapest material possible. As money is merely the representatative of real wealth—is a mere conventional sign used to facilitate exchanges of products, it is useless to employ costly material, like gold and silver, when, as experience has shown, in the case of our present paper money, a cheap material answers the purpose perfectly.

The cheapest, lightest and most easily transportable material is paper; it would be used consequently for the new currency, which would thus have the advantage of resembling the paper money now in circulation, and of conforming to the habits of the people. But, though resembling the present paper money in *form*, it will differ from it wholly in *principle*, as we shall see hereafter.

The institution of which we have spoken would virtually be the *Mint of the State*, though for the sake of conformity to established usages we will call it The Bank of the State.

Branch banks or institutions would be located in all the principal towns and villages of the State—that is, at the principal centres of production. The branch banks would receive the currency from the central institution, as the banks of the State of New-York, for example, receive it from the Comptroller's office, and would employ it in discounting the business paper of the community. Thus, the central institution prepares the currency and furnishes it to the branch banks, while the latter loan and put it in circulation

Dépôts or warehouses would be established in connection with the branch banks—one adjoining each. These dépôts would be prepared for the reception and storage of the staple products of the country. It is on these products that loans would be made, and they would serve as the basis of the new currency.

The currency would then represent what it truly should represent, namely, *real wealth, or the products of labor.* It would be secured in a far more efficient manner than our present paper money, for it would be secured by staple products, the sale and consumption of which were certain, instead of being secured by the notes of individaals, half of whom are speculators and fail periodically.

The producers or owners of products would store them in the dépôt of the bank with which they transacted their business. They would receive a certificate of deposit, stating quantity and quality of the products stored. A depositor, with such a certificate, can apply to the Bank and obtain a loan. The Bank will lend, say, three-quarters the market value of the products deposited. It will thus hold ample security for its discounts; if not, it can adopt such other measures as may be deemed prudent.

Loans will be made only on THE STAPLE PRODUCTS of the country, the *consumption, and, as a consequence, the sale of which, are certain.* The Bank would not loan on perishable products, or on products the sale of which was *not* certain. Were it to do so, it would have no adequate security for its issues; the currency would soon be suspected and fall into discredit. As a consequence, loans would be made only on those staple products which, some time in the course of the year, will be withdrawn from the dépôt and paid for. This rule must be particularly observed in the beginning. When the system is perfected, loans may be made on nearly all products, *provided they are ordered*, that is, have a purchaser or consumer secured in advance.

Loans would not be made on notes alone, however well indorsed, and for the reason that no *money can be issued unless it represents products.* The notes of depositors are taken, because if there is any deterioration or loss in the products, the depositer, not the institution, must make good the same.

When products are sold and withdrawn from the dépôts, the proceeds of such sales are paid into the Banks. With these proceeds the notes of depositors are canceled, and the balances handed over to them.

The Bank will charge on loans just enough to cover the expense of management. As a teller, book-keeper, and a general supervisor or president, will be all the officers requisite, the expense of management will be slight. One per cent. a year would probably cover it. Thus *the principle of interest on money* would be abolished and replaced by a new law,—*the cost of creating and issuing the currency.* A system of CHEAP CREDIT would be inaugurated, and interest and usury, which give capital its gigantic power, and which devours the wealth created by productive industry, would be abolished.

From what precedes we see that the Bank would make loans only on the security of staple products.

That all issues would represent products, and that as a consequence, there would always be an equilibrium between the amount of money in circulation and the amount of products to be exchanged; that is, equilibrium between the circulating medium and the business operations of the community.

That the amount of Bank issues would increase with production, and decrease with consumption. That all expansions and contractions would be regulated by the wants of trade, and that, as a consequence, violent fluctuations in the currency, and the attendant revulsions in business, would be avoided.

That credit would not be arbitrary, based on favoritism and a reputation for wealth, but would be given to the producers and exchangers of the real wealth of the country.

That bank management would be rendered simple and easy; for loans being made only on the security of products, the whole business of giving credit or making discounts would hardly admit of mismanagement.

That the new currency would represent what money really should represent, REAL WEALTH; for every dollar's worth of currency which issues out of the Banks would represent a dollar's worth of products entering the dépôts.

That interest and usury would be abolished.

That the monopoly and control of the currency by a few rich individuals and banking companies would also be abolished.

That the currency and credit would be under the control of the State, that is, of the people collectively, and used to foster productive industry and the real interests of the community, not the parasitic interests of our present complicated system of commerce, speculation and stock-jobbing.

We could increase the list of beneficent results, but these are sufficient for thinking minds.

Let us now point out a distinctive feature of the new currency. *It will not be redeemable in specie; it will be redeemable only in the products of industry.* With it all the various products stored in the different dépôts can be purchased; by this means the daily transactions of society can be carried on, and all exchanges of products effected. As money, in reality, is wanted for no other purpose than to buy and sell products, pay for labor and services, and tolls and taxes, it follows that a currency which is made a legal tender for the latter, while it will purchase or pay for the former, answers every purpose of a circulating medium, and does not require to be converted into gold and silver, which can only perform the same services. There is no greater hallucination than the stupid idolatry of gold and silver which prevails among men. They are such creatures of habit that the idea of a currency which is not based upon and redeemable in specie will appear impracticable, preposterous, and they will declare it a visionary scheme. Visionary or not, it actually exists in the State of New-York, where the currency is based on State stocks and real estate,—not on specie,—and is redeemable only nominally in gold and silver. This currency is found to answer perfectly all the purposes of money. Still State stocks and real estate are a false basis for a currency; they furnish no true standard—no criterion for the issues of the currency—that is, for the amount which should be thrown into circulation. With such a basis, the issues of the currency are made to depend on the demands of individuals for discounts,—a very uncertain and unsafe standard, depending on speculation, hopes, fancies, and a thousand accidental circumstances. The only natural and solid basis of a currency are the products of industry, which require to be exchanged. It is only by means of such a regulator that the circulating medium can be kept in balance with the real producing and business wants of the community.

To show the absurdity of redeeming the currency in gold or silver, let us suppose it redeemable in some other substance, around which imagination and prejudice have not thrown a sacred halo. Suppose it be in a kind of very fine white and yellow sand, found in small quantities on the shores of some distant island or continent. This sand, converted into white and yellow crystals, is the substance on which the currency is made redeemable. The banks would keep these crystals on hand for the redemption of these issues. The persons who converted the currency into these crystals, could use them only to pay for products, labor or State dues; that is, use them precisely as they would the currency itself. What necessity is there then of converting one currency into another which only performs the same function?

The whole difficulty consists in the fact that the true basis of a currency has not been discovered; this basis is the annual products of a country which require to be exchanged. Had it been discovered it would have furnished a *true regulator of the issues* of the currency. Not having this basis and this regulator, the world has to resort to gold and silver, the scarcity of which furnishes the basis and regulator. This necessity of resorting to costly metals for a currency shows a want of inventive genius—we would almost say, of common sense, on the part of men. They are punished for their ignorance by a host of evils, by interest and usury, by a chronic scarcity of money, by commercial speculation and spoliation, by the oppression of labor by capital, and the subjection of the producing to the trading interests, by periodical revulsions and bankruptcy, by the rental system, (by which a man pays rent forever without ever owning the house he occupies,) and, lastly, by the control of the exchanges of products by the banker and merchant.

The plan we propose, however impracticable it may appear at first sight, is not a very great innovation upon what already exists. The currency of the State of New-York, as we remarked, is based on State stocks and real estate. We propose that the basis of the new currency should be the products of labor; there is no *radical* difference in this. If stocks and lands can be substituted in the place of gold and silver, why may not the great staples of a nation?

Again, the State issues the currency to the Banks; the notes are furnished from the Comptroller's office and registered. We propose the same system; the only innovation we advocate is that the State shall establish the local branches, and instead of permitting them to charge high rates of interest to furnish a currency and credit at cost price. This innovation would be perfectly practicable on the plan we propose, for loans being made only on the security of products, there would be no danger of excessive issues or undue expansions of the currency—of credit granted unwisely or from favoritism, or bad debts, and financial mismanagement. It would only be necessary to secure common probity on the part of the officers of the Banks, which would not be more difficult than it is to secure honesty in the Comptroller's office, the Sub-Treasury, &c.

Let us endeavor to give a clear and practical idea of the system we advocate, by supposing it established in some one State of the Union. We will select a Southern State, where a few staple products only—such as cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, are grown. This will simplify the operation.

The State of Louisiana, for example, inaugurates the new system. The principal Bank, with its dépôts or warehouses, is located in New-Orleans; there is the centre of the commercial operations of the State. The planters forward their crops to the city, and store them in the dépôts of the Bank, instead of consigning them to merchants. On the deposit of their cotton, &c., they obtain loans from the Bank, to the extent of three-fourths the value of the same, and instead of paying ruinous rates of interest and enormous commissions, which render a majority of the planters vassals of the merchants, they pay, say, 1 per cent., which would cover interest and storage.

The Bank, acting as factor, would sell the products of the planters, if so directed. It would have an agency in New-York, Liverpool and Havre, and sell on samples. Credit would be granted for six months, with the privilege of a renewal. All operations, however, must be closed in the course of the year. A general settlement must take place with each annual crop.

The notes of the Bank would be redeemable, not in specie, but in the products stored in its dépôs. Each note is a draft for so much cotton, rice, tobacco or sugar.

These notes, at least those of a large denomination, would pass current wherever those products were wanted,—in the Northern States, in England, in France;—they would be considered safer than any private bills of exchange. Foreign dealers and manufacturers would buy them up for remittances; thus they would answer for our foreign trade and take the place of specie. The currency of Louisiana, resting on the basis we propose, would obtain a circulation ten times more extensive than its present currency, purporting to be based on specie. In addition, it would be a currency that would cost the people nothing, and would save the planters about every five years, in interest and usury, a sum equal to the entire circulating medium of the State, and even more, for they not only pay interest on their loans, to the banks, but on notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

The South is striving to free itself from its commercial vassalage to the North. It can do so easily and at once by establishing the banking system we propose. Let men who are not afraid of new ideas, give this subject their carefui attention.

There is one more point on which we have to touch, namely: *the protection of home industry.* This problem is solved by the new currency. Suppose it becomes general, and gold and silver were gradually superseded, the consequence would be, that foreign nations which sold us their products would have to take our currency in payment. With this currency, they could not draw specie from us, deranging constantly the commercial and industrial affairs of the country: they would have to buy our products with it. The result would be, that we should pay for imported products in home products; that we should import no more than we exported, and that a balance of trade would be established as a necessity. The new currency, by thus forcing foreign nations to take our products in exchange for those we bought of them, would be *a perfect protection of home industry.* There would be no need of tariffs; our Custom-houses, with the army of revenue collectors, could be suppressed. The trade between nations would be established on the only true basis, namely, *the reciprocal exchange of their products.*

We here close our explanations, which may appear long, although we have in reality but imperfectly explained our plan. We will remark, in concluding, that the present banking system, and the metallic currency, will not be interfered with, but left to perform their functions as long as people require them. We will also remark that for small sums under a dollar, the metals would probably be used.

We propose a people's currency, to be loaned to the producing classes and business men without interest, that is, at the cost of creating and managing it. By means of it, every product is, so to say, *converted into money*, and thus becomes exchangeable at will. This will secure to the producing classes a constant demand for their products, regular employment, and the entire profits of their labor. It will also lead capitalists to invest their funds in productive enterprises, for money, not drawing interest, they cannot invest it in banks, bonds, mortgages, etc.

A. Brisbane.

Letter from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As my good or evil fortune (for on that subject as on most others, I suppose, one may always have two opinions) has detained me a few days in this city of clean streets and celestial butter, of unimpeachable Madeira and melancholy window-shutters, I have availed myself of the invitations tendered by a friend who has a passion for mechanics and manufactures, to learn something of the things that are made in our *soi-disante* Birmingham, and of the people who make them. Pray, don't be alarmed by this preamble, and imagine that I intend to indite you an epistle as long and as lively as a Patent Office Report; I shall do nothing of the sort—for what I have seen, I have seen, and the most of it I have already carefully forgotten, partly because I labor under a chronic incapacity of interest in wheels, spinning-jennies, cranks, boilers and machinery in general, and partly that I may have a resource in store against another possible sojourn in these sylvan haunts of drab-colored philanthropy. For, although nothing can be more charming than the genial hospitality of the excellent children of Penn, which is as refined as it is generous, the atmosphere of the town is certainly very depressing. The narrow streets, the brick *trottoirs*, and that vague, pervasive dampness which comes of a perpetual washing of the whole city, combine to oppress the stranger by day—but no words can adequately convey to you the fearful solemnity which comes upon him with the descent of night. I had always supposed that the force of Gas Companies could no further go towards obscuring the public streets than it has gone in New-York—but I assure you that a horn-lantern carried suddenly into Chestnut-street after nightfall would frighten the people like a meteor. Moreover, the inhabitants have a way of extinguishing all their houses with white warehouse-shutters, which gives to every dwelling the aspect of a three-story tomb, decorated with marble slabs, in memory of the departed inmates. My first impression was that the city had been ruined by the "crisis," and that all the people were "sporting their oaks," in terror of an army of foreign duns. The croaking of the local journals would seem to confirm this notion, but nothing could be more incorrect. For the social world of Philadelphia is just now excessively vivacious—very much more vivacious, indeed, than we think we can afford to be in New-York, and balls and parties succeed each other with a bewildering rapidity; while the various industries of the City are carried on with little apparent abatement of their successful activity. One of these industries it is of which I specially wish to speak, for I own that I was wholly ignorant of its existence, and I fancy that few of your readers can know how prosperous and promising it is. I mean the manufacture of bronzes, which I find has assumed, in Philadelphia, more imposing proportions, and a higher artistic character, than it possesses anywhere else in the country. Everybody who has been compelled, for his sins, to furnish a house, knows, of course, that the chandeliers, argands, and general gas-fittings of Cornelius & Son, and of Archer & Warner are the only American articles of the kind which can sustain a comparison with the goods imported from Paris. But in the latter of these establishments I have just seen the moulds, and the models, and some of the completed portions of a magnificent bronze balustrading designed for one of the grand stairways of the new Capitol Building at Washington, which is not merely a wonderful piece of work in itself, but is, altogether more elaborately elegant than anything of the kind which is to be seen in Europe. This balustrading, which is cast, not in *basso relievo*, but in full relief of arabesques and figures, is about three feet in height, and is to be carried to the length of 160 feet up the noble flight of steps leading from the new Hall of the Representatives to the corridor of the Committee rooms. The designs, furnished by Brumidi, of Washington, are singularly bold and graceful. They represent alternate groups of infants, eagles and serpents, pursuing and pursued through wreaths of foliage and flowers, and they consequently comprise almost all those curvilinear forms and intricate traceries which lay the heaviest tax upon the skill of the draughtsman and the founder.

Every separate figure, nay, every sprig and leaf of the delicate network in which the figures are involved, is indeed a separate work of art worthy of a place beside the finest productions of the Parisian foundries, and the success with which the casting has been thus far prosecuted has been so great as to move the accomplished superintendent of the Capitol work, Capt. Meigs, to regret the relegation of so masterly a production to the comparatively secondary place which it is to occupy in the building. The modeling and casting have been confided by Messrs. Archer & Warner to a French artist, M. Baudin, who is an enthusiast in his art, and quite a type for the pen of Balzac. This gentlemen has been fortunate enough to secure the services of an admirable chiseler, formerly employed at the Lancaster Arsenal, a native of the Canton Ticino in Switzerland, and an exile worth welcoming; as also of a capital founder who supervised at Chicopee, in Massachusetts, the first really artistic castings ever executed in this country, two of which are now to be seen in New-York; one, the noble equestrian statue of Washington which adorns Union-square, and the other the striking group at Messrs. Williams and Stevens, of a shepherd boy attacked by an eagle, cast from a model by Richard Greenough, of Boston. Mr. Greenough's statue of Franklin, in which the Bostonians so much exult, owes its successful execution to the same skilful caster.

The beauty of M. Baudin's work cannot be at all apprehended from any description, and few indeed can appreciate the difficulties which he has overcome in order to combine freedom and grace of outline with a proper consideration for the exigencies of broadcloth and crinoline. For he has been obliged so to manage the numerous projections and exuberances of his design as to preserve a comparatively level surface on the interior of his balustrades; and to achieve this he has compelled both optical and mechanical science into his service with infinite patience and knowledge. As at present understood, these balustrades are to terminate in two small pillars or posts of *breccia marble*, in order to spare the extravagant expenditure of some $2,000 or $3,000 upon the bronze candelabra to which they ought properly to descend. But Capt. Meigs, I understand, is averse to so puerile a piece of false economy, and, if it were only for the sake of seeing one such thing thoroughly well done in our national palace, I trust the preposterous posts may be abandoned.

I ought not to forget that a number of American founders are educating in this busy school under the eye of M. Baudin, and I am quite sure that any one who will take the pains to visit this remarkable foundry will be as much gratified as I myself was with the evidence which it affords that even in those departments of the mechanic arts which have been hitherto regarded as confined to the other side of the Atlantic, we are making a rapid progress; and that we may hope at no distant day to be as independent of Europe for the luxuries, as we now are for the comforts of life. And I do not know that, for the sake of their prosperous industry, we New-Yorkers ought not to forgive the Philadelphians the unpardonable sin of building an Opera-House which is as accessible, as handsome, and as comfortable as our own Academy is inconvenient, ugly and absurd.

P.

P. S.—I open my letter to give you a piece of information which I find in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening. In commenting upon an article of yours, the ingenious editor of that sheet assures you that Frankenstein did *not* fail to "make a man." As follows:

> "If there is any truth in the American reprint, Frankenstein, so far from *failing* to manufacture a new man, succeeded in going beyond his utmost expectations, and made an enormous gentlemen, of extraordinary intelligence, who tortured him through life. That's all!"

You see that the manufacture of Editorial brass has reached an equal perfection in this good City with the manufacture of bronzes. If your sage critic will reperuse his "American reprint," I imagine he will find that Frankenstein's "man" was no more like a man than he is like an Editor.

The Greenwich-street Outrage, and the Murder in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Vigilance Committee shall have seen the last severity of the law inflicted on the murderers of Mr. Simonson, and the righteous anger which now swells the public heart shall be pacified with the punishment of the assassins, there will be something more for us to do.

Our City is not the only one in the world that reels with drunken men. Glasgow and London are our rivals in the quantity of liquor annually consumed, but such infuriate murderers as make our streets red with blood are not as plentiful in those cities. Perhaps we can partly account for this.

It is very generally known that the *quality* of the liquors sold in our swarms of low groggeries is of the most noxious and hurtful character. Under the names of brandy, rum, and whisky, the deadliest compounds, such as rot, and burn, and frenzy the consumers, are commonly and openly furnished. The vulgar and expressive name of this stuff is "rot-gut."

It has been frequently said of our climate that hard drinking with us causes *delirium tremens* more quickly and with more fatal effects than in any other hard-drinking and civilized portion of the globe. Men who philosophize speak of the dry, nervous action of our atmosphere in heightening the effects of the wine. Is it climate, or is it adulterated liquors?

The man who drinks deeply at our low groggeries is not *merely* intoxicated; he is insane. His passions are furious and uncontrollable. His thirst for blood and violence is awful. He is mad with the poison which has been administered to him as *brandy.*

We do need a Vigilance Committee—a Committee of good, trustworthy men, lawfully appointed, with all necessary powers to enter dens and groggeries at any hour of the day and night—and with power to inspect and destroy all vile, adulterated mixtures. If a druggist's clerk, in negligence and sheer mistake, administers a poison instead of a wholesome drug, the public mind overruns with indignation. Is there no punishment for those who habitually, and with the criminal object of gain by the practice, supply the most hurtful of all drugs—the rankest of all poisons? Would heavy fines and long imprisonments be too severe as punishments?

C.

The New-Haven Affray.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

The Prosecuting Grand Juror in the Court of Investigation, Mr. Clark, put the following question to the student being examined this afternoon:

"Did you see any firearms lying on Mr. ——'s end of the table Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, when at tea?"

The witness declined to answer, on the ground that there were various crimes committed on that evening, to some of which he might be held as accessory, and that if he should reply, he might be subjected to a criminal prosecution in consequence.

Justice Bennett decided that the grounds of refusal were insufficient, as, in his judgment, the 153d section of the statute relating to crimes and punishments, creating a Court of Inquiry, with peculiar powers, gave that Court authority to compel witnesses called before it to testify, even if their answers should criminate themselves. He therefore ordered the witness to be arrested for contempt of Court.

Mr. Harrison produced a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to Judge Storrs, who happens to be in the city, and the question is to be argued before him this evening. His decision will probably be given early to-morrow.

There is no necessity at present for my giving the names of the students examined; on the contrary, propriety seems to forbid my doing so, as the imperfect reports of the testimony received outside might, perhaps, seem to implicate innocent person.

The student to whom I referred on Friday, as having been put under bonds to keep the peace, was put under bonds to answer to the charge of assault and battery, on the complaint of one of the firemen. His case is to come off Thursday.

W.

Increase of Naval Chaplains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last month a meeting was held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of getting up a memorial to Congress to increase the number of chaplains in the Navy, and to introduce certain reforms. There is no doubt that sailors and officers too need a great deal of moral and religious teaching. But before asking Congress to increase the number of chaplains, it would have been wise in that convocation of clergymen to have inquired whether those now belonging to the service are employed. If they had made diligent inquiry, they would probably have learned that it is nearly, three years since there was a chaplain at the Navy Yard in Washington, or the receiving-ship or Hospital at Charlestown, Mass.

A moderate degree of effort would have discovered the fact that the administration of the Navy Department during the last three years has been, morally and religiously speaking, very loose. The feebleness of Mr. Dobbin's health made it necessary for him to leave these details to his chief clerk, and we presume Mr. Toucey has not had time to attend to such matters, and they have been intrusted to the same faithless hands. If there ever was a time when the Administration needed praying for, it is just now, and we recommend Mr. Secretary Toucey to haul aboard his piety tacks, order to duty all the chaplains he has places for, and it may be with their help the ship of State will weather the storm.

PURITAN.

When Should Workmen be Paid Off?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure you will agree with me that it should not be on Saturday. It tempts the workman to seek places of dissipation, and to waste his week's earnings without regard to the wants of his family. It often sends him back to his employment a weaker and worse man on Monday morning, and thus robs his employer of energies which ought to be all the more vigorous by the rest and refreshment of a well-spent Sabbath.

The better method for all parties would be to make *Monday* the pay-day. The money will then find its way to the family, and the week's support is insured. The only losers will be the rum-sellers, gambling-houses, policy-dealers, and other land-sharks.

Many of the more considerate manufacturers and other business establishments of the City have made Monday the pay-day for years; and have experienced manifold advantages from the arrangement. Will not the Times commend their example to others, and to all the friends of the laboring man.

C.

Physical Development in Americans.

From the London Times.

What is to be the future destiny of the great race which inhabits the opposite shores of the Atlantic? Springing from the old English stock, and ingrafting on itself shoots from every European people, it is advancing with unprecedented rapidity to power and wealth. We ourselves are of the optimists; we cannot believe that nature or the course of human events should recede, and that the American people should be other than what its institutions, its natural advantages, and the singular energy of its character seem to promise. But there are not wanting prophets on the other side, and strange to say, they usually make their appearance among the Americans themselves. Of course, it is to be expected that North should depreciate South, and the descendant of Virginian Cavaliers affect to look with scorn upon the descendant of Massachusetts Puritans. But something more than this sectional rivalry has lately become the fashion. Indeed, our Republican friends, who are in many respects only exaggerations of ourselves, are accustomed to mingle self-depreciation with boasting after the most approved custom of the old country. Whether they believe what they say against themselves as much as what they say in their own praise is another question. Now, within the last few years there seems to have arisen a feeling that the American physically is not what he or she ought to be. Whether the doctors have set the idea in motion, or whether Mr. Kingsley's works and the example of the English public schools have had an effect on the Transatlantic mind, certain it is that one cannot take up an American magazine or newspaper without finding a lamentation on the muscular degeneracy of the New-World. Parents and schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are exhorted to take care of the youth of both sexes who are growing up under their charge, and to see that they do not turn out mere intellectual prodigies without any bodily stamina. To believe these writers, the new race of Americans is a kind of artificial growth, in which all the substance and vigor which should go to make arms, legs, loins, cheeks, teeth, and hair have been concentrated in the brain. In the last century Buffon and the naturalists of that time started a theory, that since the animals found in the New-World were of a smaller and weaker type than those of the Old, therefore the European race of men must necessarily degenerate, and after a century or two, be as far inferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards as the puma is to the Barbary lion. This speculation used to cause great anger among Americans of the old school, who, after reciting their exploits against the English, were accustomed to explain that even their savages were the finest of all possible savages, and that no Asiatic or African tribe could possibly compare with the Red Men of the New World. But the reaction against this self-complacent estimate has recently been carried so far that we should not be surprised to see some American naturalist resuscitating the old theory.

An extract which we make from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* gives a fair notion of the way in which Americans are accustomed to speak on this subject. From all sides are heard similar complaints of the neglect of exercise by all classes of the American population, and warnings that the physical structure of the people is deteriorating in consequence. There are, indeed, certain facts which are undeniable, but whether want of exercise be the cause of them, or merely the effect, it is not easy to determine. Among the well-to-do classes it seems undoubted that the standard of health is not as high as in England. It is said that among women especially there is a far greater amount of general weakness than in European countries, and that those families of healthy girls which are to be found in England hardly have an existence in the New World. The men, too, are generally dyspeptic; though often tall, their limbs are not developed, the muscle of the arm and the calf of the leg seem wanting, the cheeks are sunken, and the cheek bones high; both sexes are very subject to baldness, and the early loss of the teeth is so common that we cannot wonder that American dentists take a high place in the profession. In the words of the Philadelphian paper: "The incipient man (we take an extreme case) is a thin frail creature. His face is sharp and sallow, and has a bleared and bilious appearance. His back can be spanned with both hands, and there will be some hand to spare." And so the writer goes on to criticise the chest, arms, and legs of the younger American citizens. The ladies are equally hardly dealt with: "Her waist is waspish, and her foot is minute, but the chances are strong that she stoops or limps, has a cold, and does no blooming without the aid of rouge." Allowing for some exaggeration of language, it may be said, however, that this picture of the younger inhabitants of the Atlantic cities has something of truth in it. The cause we do not pretend to discover. Probably the influences of climate are chiefly concerned. In some parts of the Union the race is certainly very fine, though still marked by the same character of leanness and an absence of rounded outlines. The Kentuckian or Tennesseean, however, is about the last man who could be charged with want of muscular power, of physical activity and vitality. It would almost seem that the European race undergoes a change directly it is transplanted into the New World, and that in the course of a few generations it approaches the Indian type. It is certain that the cotemporaries of Washington looked far more like English people than the slim gentlemen whom we meet wandering over the Continent at the present day. The old portraits would show this, if even it were not to be noticed in many old living Americans, who have much less of what is becoming the national cast of countenance than their sons and grandsons. It may be, then, that certain regions, like the Atlantic coast, or certain modes of life, do not suit the white man's constitution during this transition; and hence the general want of health and strength, the disinclination for bodily exercise, and the early loss of vigor, which it seems impossible to deny. The next generation may grow out of this constitutional weakness, or the evil may continue to sap the vitality of the race in certain portions of the Union. Science, or a different mode of life may do much to provide a remedy.

American writers generally utter the same exhortations as we find in the Philadelphia journal. The athletic sports of the English are held up as an example, though with a kind of wonder that youths, and even grown men, should take such pleasure in leaping a fence, striking and catching a leathern ball, or kicking an inflated bladder. Lately, we believe, that cricket has been naturalized in the States, with what success the future must determine. But it is certain that the Americans, both young and old, are with difficulty led to take any muscular exercise. A carpenter or a gardener does his work because he is paid for it; but no one will use his arms and legs without a prospect of remuneration. Gentlemen will never walk if they can possibly drive, and when they have no particular object in going anywhere they sit down and smoke. Boys, in the intervals of school hours, are far more likely to read a newspaper than to run and jump. The only sports of an American are shooting and driving, both of which may be indulged in without any great fatigue. We certainly think that if the manifest tendencies of climate are to be corrected the rising generation should be accustomed to more active habits. Boys and girls should not be dressed up within an inch of their lives from the age of 10 or 12, and taught that it is vulgar to soil their "pants" or compress their crinoline. Perhaps in the dry air of America there may not be such absolute need of exercise as with us, but the effect of it in preserving health and imparting a manly character, must be the same in all countries. If the spirit of our public schools could be transferred to the New World, we think the result would be to rear a race which would not neglect those "noble possessions" of which the Philadelphian critic speaks.

Jokes of the Bar.—We find the following in the New-York correspondence of the Boston *Journal*:

"Judge Edmond is both a wit and a poet. The Courts in New-York are interminably tedious. Judge Davies, who has more of Young America in him than any Judge on the Bench, does all he can to make the tardy advocates of Justice hurry up their march. To allow the long-winded to know how the time passes, the Judge has placed an hour-glass before the Bar. The other day a gentleman known as Mr. Bliss was on the floor. He talked and talked, and it seemed that he would never stop. Judge Edmond was anxious to leave, but could not go till Mr. Bliss had ended his "argument." Breaking out in a poetic spirit Judge Edmond committed the following couplet:

'And while the glass holds out to run,
Endless Bliss has just begun.'"

Synopsis of the Report of the Railroad Committee of the Senate on Way Fare on the Central Railroad.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A majority of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, Messrs. Brandreth and Hubbell, unite in a report against repealing section three of the act passed last winter, which provides that where the rate of fare divides the half-dime, the company may receive the whole of the half. They state that they believe the public policy has been heretofore to promote these great and useful enterprises by such legislation as was proper and expedient in itself, and calculated to facilitate the business in which they were engaged.

In considering the subject the committee called upon the company for certain statistics which they acknowledge have been promptly furnished, and upon which the committee have to some extent based their report.

These statistics throw light upon the subject of way fares upon railroads that have not heretofore, it is believed, been generally understood or duly considered by the public. Every business man conversant with the facts, must be fully aware that the expenses of way passengers, who ride but a few miles at a time, for every mile traveled, must be larger than where a person travels from one to three hundred miles at a time—the expenses of furnishing tickets—men to sell them, and to check, put on board, and take off at each station the baggage of passengers, and to make returns of the same to the general office, to way passengers who ride but a few miles each, is larger in proportion than to through passengers who ride a much greater distance on the Central Road. The Committee state, there are ninety-nine passenger stations, or an average of one to every three miles, and at each of these numerous stations one or more men must be employed to sell tickets, check, put on board, and receive baggage. Wood for fires must be furnished in cold weather, light, and other numerous items; and to meet these increased expenses, the Company should be allowed additional fare over that paid by through passengers, who are accommodated at much less expense to the Company in proportion to the distance traveled and amount paid.

But to the figures. According to a statement furnished the Committee, there has been carried on the New-York Central Railroad, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, 2,609,947 passengers. Of this number, 1,000,000 were carried on an average less than nine miles each; 1,739,964 have been carried on an average only twelve miles each; 1,957,467, or three-fourths of all the passengers carried during the year, have been transported less than twenty miles each, on an average. The Company assert that no other road in the State has carried as many passengers for so short a distance each, and that with the exception of passengers who ride less than five miles each, no way passenger pays but a fraction over 2¼ cents a mile, a sum less than is charged by any other road, with the exception of passengers who commute and pay by the quarter or year, and a sum less than any road can afford to transport way passengers for, and pay interest on the cost of the road, particularly at the present time—when all the expenses attending the operation of the roads are so much increased from what they were at the time the consolidation act was passed, in which the way fare was restricted to two cents per mile.

The Legislature in all cases, with the exception of the act consolidating the New-York Central Railroad, where they have made any distinction in fares, have wisely allowed more to be charged for way than through passengers per mile. The Hudson River Road Charter furnishes a case in point. On that road, in the winter, 2¼ cents per mile is authorized for way fare, while but 2 cents can be charged for through travel. The act consolidating the several roads between Albany, Troy and Buffalo, with the New York Central, limited the way fare to two cents per mile, while on the through travel the Company can charge the amount authorized by the General Railroad Law, viz.: three cents per mile.

Admitting that this sum was enough at that time, the increased cost of operating roads since that period, and the increased speed demanded and attained, would seem to render it inadequate at the present time. The policy adopted in what is called the Consolidation Act by this State is the same as that passed in the State of New-Jersey, which has caused so much, and so just complaint against that State by the citizens of others in consequence of the through fare being so much higher per mile than the way. Its emphatic condemnation by the people of the State, who are compelled to travel between New-York and Philadelphia, should have deterred the Legislature of New-York from following so unjust and generally condemned an example.

The Committee state that from Rochester and Spencerport, the distance between which places being eleven miles, the fare, if the third section is repealed, would be 22 cents. The present fare is 25 cents—an increase of 3 cents on each passenger, or 2 27-100 of a cent per mill fare.

The number of passengers between Spencerport and Rochester for the year ending September 30, 1857, going west, was 7,852; going east, 9,025—total for the year, 16,877. The 3 cents additional on each passenger makes the gross increase $506 31, a sum insignificant compared with the accommodations given to the travel between those places—there being five trains each way daily, three of which stop at Spencerport, and at a fare of but a small fraction over 2¼ cents per mile. The people of those places should bear in mind that their fare is but slightly increased, and they have had better accommodations, and lower fare, than he people living on or in the vicinity of any railroad in the State, for the same distance.

The report further states that the average number of through passengers to a coach is 50, while the average number of way passengers is only 25. The average dead weight to each through-passenger is 800 pounds, and the average dead weight to each way passenger is 1,600 pounds.

This is another fact going to show the inadequacy of pay from way passengers, compared with the through on the Central Railroad.

The report further states that there are 99 stations to which tickets are sold from the Rochester office on the Central Road; the increase of fares on which, by the 3d section of the act proposed to be repealed, is a fraction *less* than two cents on each ticket.

The same number of stations' tickets sold at Syracuse, the average increase is a fraction over two cents each.

The are ninety-six stations' tickets sold at Utica, the average increase upon which is a fraction less than two cents each.

Every other Railroad Company in the State, except the New-York Central, possesses the power, and uses it, of charging extra fare per mile for short distances, over what is demanded for longer ones, and the Committee can see no sound reason why this road should be made an exception to this very general rule, and placed on a less favorable footing than all the others in the State, none of which charge less than 2½ cents per mile, while many charge up to 4 cents per mile for way fare.

For the reasons above given, and other stated in the report, the majority of the Committee report against repealing the third section of the law of 1857, relative to fare on the New-York Central Railroad.

Clerical Items.—Rev. J. J. Dana, of South Adams, Mass., has caused a sensation in that village by a sermon entitled, "The Hole in the Wall, or South Adams as it is." Its rebukes seem to have been aimed at sins at home, instead of the faults of the heathen in Asia, or the stubbornness of the Jews 2,000 years ago, and could not fail therefore, to be rather exciting. Mr. Dana said the sixth commandment of the manufacturer is, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and on the seventh make thy repairs."

An interesting fact concerning the late Dr. Proal, Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, says the Utica *Observer*, was mentioned to us a day or two since. Shortly before his death he was taken into the open air and seated before his door. He then caused all his sermons to be brought out and placed in a heap before him, and to the pile he had a match applied. The good man sat and watched with singular interest, the destruction of years of labor in the service of his Master. The sermons thus consigned to the flames numbered upwards of seventeen hundred! The venerable Dr. Proal had been solicited to allow the preservation of his large collection of manuscripts after his death, but was indisposed to comply with the request.

A Mormon Elder in the Calaboose.

From the Keokuk Journal.

A man named Maylet was picked up in the street on Friday evening, while laboring under a heavy pressure of liquor, and confined in the calaboose. He represents himself as being a Mormon preacher and has in his possession an Elder's certificate, from His Highness, Brigham Young, of which the following is a true copy:

ELDER'S CERTIFICATE.

To all Persons to whom this Letter shall come:

This certifies that the bearer, Elder Wm. F. Maylet, is in full faith and fellowship with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and by the general authorities of said Church, has been duly appointed a messenger to the Eastern States, to preach the Gospel and administer in all the ordinances thereof pertaining to his office; and we invite all men to give heed to his teaching and counsel as a man of God, sent to open to them the door of life and salvation, and assist him in his travels in whatsoever things he may need, and we pray God, the Eternal Father, to bless Elder Maylet, and all who receive him and minister to his comforts, with blessings of Heaven and Earth for time and for all eternity, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Signed at Great Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, in behalf of said Church.

Brigham Young,
Heber C. Kimball, } First Presidency.
Daniel H. Wells, Secretary.
April 22, 1857.

Sale of the Fillibuster Steamer Fashion.—This somewhat notorious vessel was put up at auction in Mobile last week, as previously announced, by the United States Marshal, but the competition in bidders was not very great, nor was the sum brought very large. She was knocked down to Major Humphries, her previous owner, for the nominal sum of $200.

A Southern Pro-Slavery View of Senator Seward's Recent Speech.

From the Richmond South.

As a class, the leaders of the Black Republican Party exhibit very little sagacity in the practical administration of affairs. For the most part, they are either shallow demagogues, intent only upon petty schemes of individual ambition, or crazy fanatics, without a definite purpose or a system of operations. Among the few exceptions to the rule, Senator **Seward** stands conspicuous for fertility of resource, wisdom in counsel, and prudence in action. He looks beyond the exigencies of the passing moment, and he has the magnanimity to sacrifice an immediate advantage to secure a prospective success of more pregnant consequence. *Especially does he never hazard the fortunes of his party upon an untenable issue. His aim is rather the possession of ultimate and permanent power, than the enjoyment of a partial and evanescent triumph.* In short, he is a statesman, and if the South would be forewarned of the most dangerous designs of the Abolitionists, she has only to watch the movements of the "lean and hungry" Senator from New-York.

In this sense we interpret the alacrity with which Senator **Seward** avowed himself for an increase of the Federal Army.

The purblind and impetuous **Hale** was at a loss to understand the meaning of the movement, but the far-seeing Senator from New-York exposed its significance in a brief suggestive speech. Hear him:

"I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New-Hampshire is less than my own. He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. Sir, *I regard this battle as already fought*, it is over. All the mistake is, that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. *We are fighting for a majority of Free States.* There are already sixteen to fifteen; and whatever the Administration may do—whatever anybody may do—before one year from this time we shall be nineteen to fifteen."

That is the secret. The New-York statesman understands that the sceptre has already departed from the South. The admission of California turned the scale against Slavery, and time will consolidate the triumph of the Abolitionists. "O, ye of little faith!" exclaims the Senator from New York, "that you cannot see our work is done. Have we not a majority in the House of Representatives? Is not our ascendancy in the Senate secure? And what but the accident of a Democratic Administration intercepts the realization of all prophecies? Yet a little while, and we will grasp the Executive powers of the Government. The blow has been struck; Slavery staggers to an irreparable fall; let us then patiently await the development of events. A year is but a span in the life-time of parties, and 'masterly inactivity' for a single year will place us in an impregnable position. Meanwhile, let us not impose limitations on the aggressive powers of the Government; we should rather strengthen the arm which is soon to be wielded by the impulse of our will and for the destruction of our foes." That is the substance of **Seward**'s speech in favor of an increase of the Federal forces. And we demand if, after so frank an exposition of the spirit and purposes of the Abolitionists, any representative of the South is prepared to add another musket to the military resources of the Federal Government? It is the usage of armies to blow up a fortress when they are compelled to abandon it to the enemy; We advise no such expedient in the present emergency, but we submit that the interests of the South forbid any augmentation of Federal power.

The dethronement of the South from its position of power in the Government leaves it but a single alternative of defence—*either it must retire from a Confederacy in which its rights and its liberties are no longer secure, or it must demand new guarantees of protection in the Union.* The presumption is that the people of the slaveholding States will not have recourse to secession until they have exhausted every other expedient of defence. They will first consider how the South may recover its legitimate influence in the Government. Indeed, our statesmen are already seeking a solution of the problem. An eminent Virginian jurist has elaborated a scheme which he recently explained through the columns of this paper, in a series of articles bearing the impress of his large experience and profound intellect. Judge **Robertson**'s proposition is simple and sufficient, but it involves the idea that the Abolitionists will voluntarily resign the power which they have just attained, after years of arduous struggle. We do not give them credit for a patriotism equal to the sacrifice.

Other statesmen of approved sagacity maintain that the South can hope to recover an equality in the Union *only by an expansion of its power.* Upon this principle they build a policy which contemplates the introduction of negro Slavery and American energy into the waste and desolate provinces of Mexico and the Isthmus. We know the dominant power in the Government may defeat this proposition, as they will defeat every attempt to amend the Constitution. But in the one case the South will occupy an infinitely stronger position than in the other. For *while a refusal to concede additional guarantees of our rights cannot be resented within the Union, and upon constitutional grounds, on the contrary the South has a legal claim to the extension of its territory, and may make the admission of new Slave States a condition of its adhesion to the Confederacy.* And in the event the Abolitionists persist in resistance to the expansion of its institutions, the South will find itself supported by the sympathies of adjacent Slave States.

For these reasons, in addition to other considerations which we reserve for future debate, we incline to accept the scheme of *expansion* as a wiser and safer expedient for the South than an *amendment of the Constitution.* But, though we thus differ upon particular points of policy, all are admonished by the defiant exultation of the enemy that the South must seek new securities for its rights and its liberties.

Hon. John Y. Mason upon the Direct Virginia Trade.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1857.

My Dear Colonel: I wrote you some months since on a point very interesting to the water line, which you know I regard as not only practicable, but as a *sine qua non* to the complete success of Virginia in her noble enterprise to develop her own rich resources, and in the competition for the rich volume of trade produced in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. But I received no acknowledgment, which left me uncertain whether you had received it, until Mr. **Ballard Preston** informed me that you had furnished him a copy of my letter. I thank you for paying it such a compliment. Dear old Virginia! every day's absence increases my affection; and in the midst of the mighty changes which railroads and canals are effecting in the Old World, I constantly think of the harvest which awaits her grand system of improvement. Lying broadside on the Atlantic, with her lines of artificial transportation stretching from the sea back to the greatest producing valley in the world, I have always felt that her system was incomplete unless those lines were virtually extended to Europe, the great purchaser and consumer of our products, and whose trade in turn supplies almost all our wants. I therefore hailed, with the liveliest pleasure and enthusiasm, the arrival of Mr. **Preston** here, in the execution of the honorable mission with which he is charged. I have, with a will, lent him every aid in my power. But I must say in candor, that with his thorough knowledge of the subject, and the signal ability and address which he has brought to his negotiation, but little aid was required.

He did right, in my judgment, to leave England, where the existing lines and managements of business left him but little hope of a successful result, except at a price which we could not pay. He came to France at an auspicious moment, for the Government was about to establish three transatlantic lines of steamers with large and liberal subscriptions.

By one of those accidents, which sometimes exert such potent influence on human affairs as to justify the belief in a special Providence, Mr. **Preston** was placed in communication with the Orleans Railroad Company. Mr. **Preston** and I visited Nantes and San Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire. At the latter point the French Government is constructing the most magnificent artificial harbor in the world. Opening to the ocean, a ship sailing between that point and Chesapeake Bay, avoids the channel, and will find her route shorter by a considerable time than between Havre and the same point. On our return to Nantes, Mr. **Preston** was called on by the Chief Engineer and a Director of the Orleans Company, and explanations were so satisfactorily made, that a negotiation was commenced, which, I think, is about to end in a complete success, if his constituents approve the basis of agreement. I will leave him to make known the terms of the proposition. I content myself with saying, that he has done me the honor to confer with me at every stage of the negotiation—that he has conducted it with most honorable candor and with consummate ability.

I will add, that the Orleans Company has a large capital, is the best managed Company in France, and owns a net-work of railroads which cover one-third of the Empire, connecting Paris with the ocean, and connecting with other lines to Switzerland, Italy and Germany. I think our friends will be gratified that his arrangement will, if adopted, secure at such a trifling cost, now and for the future, such inestimable advantages for us and our lines of improvement. I congratulate myself that no occasion has arisen for an application to the Imperial Government.

Mr. **Preston**'s success under the appalling disadvantages which have been placed in his way by the condition of moneyed affairs, is most honorable to him—and it may turn out that the commercial disasters, which have done so much to break up the old channels of trade with the United States, are positively advantageous to this new enterprise.

If the arrangement shall be consummated, the completion of the water line to the Ohio, cannot be long postponed. At such a result no one will rejoice more than Your faithful friend,

JOHN Y. MASON.

Col. **Thomas H. Ellis**, &c., Richmond.

The Virginians Beginning to Believe that Some Things can be done as well as Others.

From the Norfolk Argus.

A classic bard says that there are men who "will cavil with you upon the ninth part of a hair." The idea is more truthful than poetic; and we have a verification of it in the course pursued by certain Northern journals, in regard to the announcement of the success of Hon. W. **Ballard Preston**'s mission, and the purpose of the Orleans Railroad Company of France to start a line of steamships between their most convenient port and our harbor of Norfolk. Before the particulars of the *project* are bruited, or even the nature of the arrangement announced, a portion of the New-York press are ready with quip and circumstance to show that Virginia can't have direct trade with France "no how she can fix it"—and even the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, (a French paper published in Gotham,) which ought to represent the national interests of France to better effect than by playing the cup-bearer to New-York thirst, is prompt to ridicule Virginia effort, and to declare the enterprises of her legislators and ambassadors mere "*soap-bubbles in which their ambitious dreams are reflected.*"

We must really say to our cotemporaries, (Gallic and all,) who are so acute at demolishing what they confess they do not understand, that it is far easier to be smart than to be sensible. They may prove, very much to their own satisfaction, that Virginia and the South cannot have independent trade with Orleans and Paris through a steamship line to the Loire; they may refer daintily to geographies and gazetteers; and look upon common sense with disdain; but for all that steamships may be built or bought; the allied railroad companies of the two nations may furnish freight and passengers; and the line may operate as successfully between the Loire and the Chesapeake, as if those outside cavillers had spoken never a word. They may argue forever that the fortress cannot be scaled; but to no avail, if the officer in charge "*has the orders in his pocket.*"

The fact is, that the region of the Loire is circumstanced in regard to direct trade, pretty much as are the Southern Atlantic States of this Confederacy. Havre, to the northward, is the great port for foreign communication with Paris; as New-York, north of us, is the chief port, at present, of our foreign trade. The steamship lines from New-York and New-Orleans converge at Havre, as most of the lines from the Old World converge at New York. Havre and New-York may be characterized as the two monopolizing points of the trade between France and the Atlantic States. Now, it is as much to the interest of central France to rival this direct trade of Northern France, as it is to the interest of the Southern States to rival the trade of New-York. The region of the Loire, from Nantes to Paris is, (like our own producing South,) proverbially fertile. We would not undertake to fix the limit of its productiveness. Thus a beautiful opening is afforded for what central France and the Southern United States so ardently desire; and **Preston**'s mission was conceived and executed at a most opportune season.

Our New-York neighbors, in deridingly speaking of this projected enterprise, taunt us with the worn-out steamships of "the Collins line" (which they say is slim in purse just now) for our direct trade; and in a would-be lordly way, intimate that all the parties concerned in our scheme are too poor for an enterprise in which Mr. **Collins** could not make money. They seem to forget that the Orleans Railroad Company is among the wealthiest corporations in France; and they will probably have the coöperation of their Government in this undertaking. We suspect that some corners of the French treasury are nearly as big as Mr. **Collins**' pocket; and if **Louis Napoleon** should take a fancy to assist this new line, he will probably not be deterred by that gentleman's example. The poor little State of Virginia, too, with an utter disregard of New-York protests, whether in French or English, might spare a few dimes to help her own citizens in a work upon which their hearts are set Indeed,

"Fools often rush where angels fear to tread—"

And we may yet find the Daniels of the New-York Press disregarded by the heathens of France and Virginia.

Deride as you may, Messrs. Gothamites! We are content to abide the fiat, "Let him laugh who wins." Your unusual sensitiveness and your gratuitous disparagements serve but to confirm us in our determinations. We wish to stop the payment of tribute—to see the South commercially free—and we hail the first certain promise of direct trade made us by our Orleans friends, as the prisoner does the voice of him who comes to loosen his shackles and set him at liberty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Same calendar as on Tuesday.

Superior Court—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 530, 27, 29, 263, 181, 478, 1255, 428, 129, 430, 434, 435, 451, 490, 474, 40, 277, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 194, 493, 546, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 513, 473.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 74, 79, 165, 30, 31, 36, 47, 75, 95, 130, 148.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

John O'Brien vs. *Minor C. Strong et al.*—Motion to review denied, and to appoint referee granted,

Dennis McMahon vs. *Thomas E. Allen.*—Order to show cause of January 18 discharged.

E. Cauldwell et al. vs. *Wm. Oothout.*—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 16.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of John Beggar, charged with a felonious assault and battery, occupied over an hour. He was found guilty of assault and battery only, and committed for sentence. The Recorder refused to let him go at large on bail; in a case of felony he never would permit it.

Charles Ross was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Michael Butler, a laboring man, of No. 3 Washington-street. The offence, it was alleged, was committed on the 8th of August. It appears Ross met the complainant in the street and pushed rudely against him. Butler asked him what he did it for, and Ross seized him by the throat and struck him in the left eye. The complainant was also struck a heavy blow at the same time with some weapon. His eyesight, since the beating, has been deranged. Witnesses were examined on both sides. The case was given to the Jury, and the latter, after 20 minutes consultation, brought in a verdict of "guilty." Ross was permitted to go at large on bail, his surety (in $1,000) promising to produce him on Saturday.

In the case of John Brewer, who was arraigned on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Nelson R. Benton, in January, the Jury could not agree.

Jeremiah Flynn was convicted of a burglary, in the third degree, committed Dec. 7.

The Court then adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 16.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The Court-room and calendar were moderately full. There were 27 Prison cases, 3 suspended cases and 14 bail cases—44 altogether. The Court-room was as cold as a barn; the Judges were compelled to sit with their overcoats on. "It's outrageous," said Judge **Osborn**, "that they keep this room so cold." The Judges complain of the removal of police officers who have been detailed for duty at this Court for some time past, and whose experience acquired there had become valuable. Some of them have been recently placed on patrol duty, and their places are filled by new comers.

Edward Muller, *alias* Frederick Otto, was found guilty on a charge preferred against him by Wm. Lipman, of stealing $59 50 worth of pantaloons and coats and other clothing, Feb. 13. He was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

John Riley, a boy, had committed an assault and battery on Samuel Mudget, No. 262 West Twenty-seventh-street, Feb. 4. *Witness*—If I thought he'd be a good boy, I'd let him off. *Judge Osborn*—Now, boy, we'll let you off this time, but if you repeat this offence we'll send you up to another prison that you won't like quite as well. —He was discharged.

Henry Dacsh, a little boy, was accused of stealing 44 cents worth of thread from Bartholomew Klein. *Witness*—I saw a big boy have the thread. *Judge Osborn*—You didn't see the little boy have it? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Clerk*—They've discharged the other boy. *Judge Osborn*—Well, discharge this one. Stole it to fly a kite with, I suppose.

Austin Brady was arraigned on two complaints. George L. Viedenburgh, of No. 73 West-street, charged him with stealing $3 worth of cotton, (Feb. 13,) and William A. Pettigrew said Brady committed an assault and battery upon him when he tried to apprehend him for stealing the cotton. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say to this Brady?—The prisoner spun a long yarn, but did not talk relevantly. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what about the cotton? *Prisoner*—Sir? *Judge Osborn*—How about the cotton? *Prisoner*—I don't know. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! you don't know anything about that. *Judge Brownell*—This man says you broke open the bale and took out cotton by double handfuls. The idea of your standing there and saying you don't know anything about the cotton. You must know something about it. *Judge Osborn*—We suspend sentence on the assault and battery and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 4 months on the larceny.

Julius Seddler, a German, was next brought to the bar. William Smith, store keeper at the Astor House, charged him with stealing a tub of butter, worth $5 70, (Jan. 30.) *Counsel*—(To witness)—How do you know it was your tub of butter? *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you'll know when you hear the officer's testimony.—Officers Parker and Klein, of the Third Precinct Police, testified that the prisoner acknowledged having taken the butter, and that it was found at his residence. *Counsel*—I've got witnesses, I'll show— *Judge Osborn*—What? that it ain't the butter? *Counsel*—No; that he did not take it with the intention of stealing it. He bought it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if that isn't rich. There was a complaint against him of petit larceny, stealing from the Astor House, last week, and Mr. Stetson withdrew the charge and afterwards it was found that he had taken this butter. They don't sell butter at the Astor House. —Counsel for the prisoner called his witnesses. *Officer*—Which one? *Judge Osborn*—Any one 'll do.—The witnesses were called to prove the prisoner's good character; one was placed on the stand. *Counsel*—Do you know this man's character? *Witness*—I see him once— *Judge Brownell*—"See him once." That'll do for him.—The next witness, a German, said, "I know him as a good-character man; no see him talk bad, no see him drunk, no see him do nothing."—Another witness said he did not know the man at all, but knew another of the same name. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let him go back till Thursday. We find him guilty.

William Johnson and William Smith, both colored, stole two gallons of molasses, worth 32 cents, from No. 116 South-street, (Feb. 13.) *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, boys?—One said he had just come home from a cruise on shipboard, and the other said he had just come from Staten Island. The officer who arrested them was placed on the stand. *Officer*—I think the big one's innocent. *Judge Osborn*—Didn't you catch them both together? *Officer*—Yes, they both had hold of the jug of molasses. *Judge Osborn*—What makes you think him innocent? *Judge Brownell*—He's been here before. [So had the other one.] *Judge Osborn*—We find 'em both guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary for 3 months each.

Patrick Barrett was accused by George H. Burnett of stealing some fat, (Feb. 13.) *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say. *Prisoner* (gruffly)—I took fat to grease my boots with. *Judge Brownell* (indignantly)—Well, then, why couldn't you cut it out of the kidney instead of spoiling a whole quarter; there was plenty of loose fat lying around to grease your boots with, without spoiling a quarter. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty; Penitentiary two months.

John Harvey and two other boys (not arrested) stole (Feb. 9) three bushel baskets from Patrick Roach, and afterwards tried to sell them. Officer Joseph Jubo, who arrested the prisoner, was placed on the stand. *Counsel*—Now, I want you to answer me without any additional flourishes.—The officer testified that the prisoner went into a store to sell the baskets, leaving the latter outside under a wagon; he did not see the boy have hold of the baskets. *Counsel*—Was it dark? *Witness*—*Well* it was. *Counsel* (to the Court)—I have two more witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—Well. *Counsel*—Do you think there's anything to defend? *Judge Osborn*—I think it's a very clear case. *Counsel*—Why, there isn't any proof against him and he wasn't arrested till two days after.—A witness was placed on the stand to contradict the officer. He could not "indintify" the prisoner. The mother of the latter said "He niver wanted a male of victuals. I niver caught a ha'penny or a sixpence or a shillin' or the likes o' that in his pocket!" But in spite of the testimony of his friends he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Joseph Young (colored) stole a piece of calico worth $2 50 from Henry Hammond, No. 259 Greenwich-street, Feb. 2. He acknowledged it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what excuse have you to offer, Young? *Prisoner*—I was hungry. *Judge Osborn*—Hungry, eh? Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

George Dietz and Peter Wolf stole "1 large halibut," worth $6, from Charles H. Seybolt, No. 14 Hester-street. *Counsel*—(To witness)—Did you go the Mayor and make complaint against Judge Steers for discharging him. *Witness*—Yes, I went to the Mayor to see why the case didn't come off. I haven't got no time to fool away. *Counsel*—The Mayor summoned Justice Steers before him.—Another witness said the fish weighed 70 lbs. *Judge Brownell*—Now the idea of a man picking up a fish weighing 70 lbs. from the sidewalk, and walking off with it. Why he'd 'ave had to back up a cart and take it—70 pounds! The prisoner was fined $5.

Thomas Higgins was charged with beating his wife Catherine on St. Valentine's Day in the morning. "I have me witnesses here," said she, "that he's bound to take me life out of me like an oyster." An old woman testified in the prisoner's behalf. "Her own aunt, Sir," said the prisoner. *Witness*—I seen her biting him and his blood in her mouth. *Prisoner*—Here's Misther Romney, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll see what "Misther Rooney" says about you—Mr. Rooney was Higgins landlord. He gave him a good character. *Judge Osborn*—Doesn't he drink? *Witness*—I never saw him drink any,—that is, nothing extraordinary. *Judge Osborn*—I think a man who'll beat a little woman like that deserves to be punished. (To the prisoner)—We'll try you for one month in the Penitentiary, Higgins.

Edward Quinlan, a German, had committed an assault and battery on Thomas Minniman. *Judge Brownell*—Let some of his friends tell him that the complainant's willing to let him off if he'll let him alone and not bother him.

In the case of Rudolph Feltz, convicted of an assault and battery on Frederick Stoltz, and fined $10, the following physician's certificate of the injuries which the prisoner had received, was presented to the Court:

On demand testifies the underwriter that Mr. Rodolf Fels' nosebone is broken, and that the fracture of the nosebone is anyhow a dangerous injure.

C. A. HAENLEIN, M. D.
& surgeon

N. Y. the 30th January 1858. no 186 W. 39th str.

The Court adjourned shortly before 11 o'clock, having dispatched a good deal of business in very little time.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Moore vs. *Warren.*—The plaintiff complains against the defendant for converting twenty-five bags of wheat. On the trial it appeared in evidence that the wheat in question was found by the Police upon one of the piers of the City, without any person in charge, and was removed by them and placed in possession of the defendant. It also appeared that the defendant, at the time of the delivery of the wheat in question, was the Property Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, being a patrolman delegated by the Board of Police Commissioners to take entire charge of property found by the Police. The defendant received the property in question as the agent of the Police Commissioners, and was not authorized to deliver up the property to any person until he had communicated with his principals of a demand being made and proof of ownership; there was no evidence on the part of the plaintiff that the Board of Police had any knowledge of the claim of the plaintiff to the wheat in question, or that any proof was given that the property in question belonged to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff cannot maintain an action in trover against the defendant in this action upon the evidence adduced.

If the property Clerk of the Board of Police is compelled to deliver property placed in his possession by order of the Board of Police upon the demand of every person who may imagine himself entitled to it, from the fact that the property Clerk has not absolute title, the object and intention of the Board of Police will be frustrated, and property found exposed like the property in question, will be more likely to fall in possession of unscrupulous persons without a shadow of ownership. The office of property Clerk will be an injury to the owners of property that may be found by the Police and delivered to the property Clerk, and a benefit to wrong-doers. The complaint must be dismissed with costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New York, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,256 bbls Flour, 1,707 bags Oats, 349 bags Barley, 755 bags Malt, 4,668 pkgs. Provisions, and 522 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls. in lots, at $6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at our quotations. Maracaibo, at 11c.@14c; Rio, at 9¼c.@11¾c; Bahia, at 9½c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to day, 58,954 bags, including, according to the circular of **Wm. Scott & Son**, 43,929 bags Rio, 12,825 bags Bahia, and 2,000 bags Maracaibo. The high claims of factors check operations. A public sale of 3,700 bags Rio Coffee is advertised for Thursday next.

COAL—Hoffman & Co. sold by auction, to-day, 7,775 tons Scranton Coal, including 2,950 tons Stove, at $3 70@$3 75; 1,150 tons Steamboat, at $3 50; 1,050 tons Chestnut, at $2 80@$2 95; 1,000 tons lump, at $3 30; 975 tons large Egg, at $3 50@$3 55; 650 tons small Egg, at $3 45@$3 65 ₱ ton. The coal is to be delivered to purchasers at Elizabethport, N. J. Terms cash, 50c. ₱ ton being payable to the auctioneers at the time of sale, and the residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

COTTON—The demand is restricted, and prices are unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,300 bales, including Middlings, at 12c.@12¼c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ₱ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 9, 1858.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	950,005
Total	966,824
Exported to date	582,170
Stock on hand not cleared Feb. 9, 1858, bales	384,654

DYEWOODS—The market presents no really new feature. **Barretto** & Co. report a fair export demand for St. Domingo Logwood, with sales since the 2d inst. of "about 400 tons which were taken at $12@$12 50 ₱ ton, free on board. The receipts are very light, and holders are mostly asking higher prices. For Savanilla and Maracaibo Fustic there is some little inquiry, and about 100 tons have changed hands, in lots, at from $15@$18 ₱ ton. The stock is now reduced to some 360 tons, which is held at a still further advance in price. In other descriptions we have no change to note. *Fustic*—Cuba, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $26@$27; Savanilla $18@$20; Maracaibo, $18@$20. *Divi Divi*—$37 50@$40 ₱ ton. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $12@$12 50; Laguna, $23@$24; Jamaica, $12; Limawood, $85@90. *Mahogany*—South Side St. Domingo Logs, sup'l foot, 8½c.@9c.; do. crotches, 25c.@30c.; Gonaives do. logs, 7½c.@8½c.; do. crotches, 20c.@25c.; Neuvitas, (Cuba) logs, 11½c.@14c.; Manzanilla, do. 7½c.@8c.; Mexican logs, 10c.@11c.; Honduras do., 9½c.@10½c.; Cuba Cedar logs, 8c.@8½c.; Florida do., cubic foot, 83c.@85c.; Rio Rosewood logs, ₱ ℔., 4½c.@5½c.; Bird's-eye Maple, sup'l foot, 7c.@8c.; Black Walnut, 5½c.@6c.; do. crotches, 18c.@22c."

FISH—Mackerel are moderately inquired for at pretty firm prices. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely dealt in, but it closes quietly, at essentially unchanged rates. Home dealers are the leading purchasers. The export inquiry is tame. Sales 10,060 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour appears unaltered. Sales 550 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in more demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$8 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Raisins are now held above the views of buyers, and are quiet. Prime Bunch were last sold at $2 25 ₱ whole box. Other articles are in limited request at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and moderate demand at very full prices for desirable lots. Sales 5,400 bushels, in lots, including good to very choice white Southern at $1 38@$1 42½, the latter rate for lots delivered, ₱ bushel. Upper Lake red (Spring) was in request for shipment at 96c.@98c. ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties still differing about prices. Sales 13,000 bushels, new crop, at 67c.@68c. for yellow, and 68c.@69c. for white, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The Winter weather during the past week has had the effect of lessening the general receipts of Hay, and holders have slightly advanced their claims, but the transactions have been light. We quote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 45c.@75c., the latter an extreme rate; loose Hay, inferior to choice, 62½c.@87½c.; and salt Hay, 56¼c.@62½c. ₱ 100 ℔s., and $9 ₱ ton. Straw has been sparingly offered and purchased, including Bale at 35c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔s.; loose at 75c. ₱ 100 ℔s., and Bundle at $2 50@$4 ₱ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—The only important sale reported to-day, was one of 3,000 Orinoco at 18½c. ₱ ℔., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand continues tame, at, however, steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Is rather quiet at unchanged quotations.

LEAD—The demand is moderate, and holders are asking very full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 68c.@70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 26c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; Claved Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction to day, 100 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup, at 20c.@21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including Common, at $1 45 ₱ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. About 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 47½c.@48c., cash, ₱ gallon.

Wilmington, Feb. 13.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, very little out-door business has been done since yesterday's report. The sales are as follows: Turpentine—This morning 240 bbls changed hands, at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Hard, ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine advanced a shade yesterday, and 300 bbls. sold at 43c. ₱ gallon. Nothing done this morning.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. Sales 640 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔; and, by auction, 170 hhds New-Orleans, at $4 50@$5 44 ₱ 100 ℔s. Messrs. **Pond & Sage**, brokers, state that, since the 1st inst., Sugars have continued in good demand, "but, with free receipts from New-Orleans, prices have declined ⅛c. on common to good, and ⅛c.@¼c. on good to choice qualities. The receipts from Louisiana, since our last, have been 10,000 hhds., of which 5,000@6,000 hhds. have been landed and sold; as yet but few have been stored. Boxes continue in fair request for refining, at quotations."

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet, but held firmly. Linseed is in good demand, and is steady, at 57c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving. Sales transpired to-day of 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 60@$16 75 for Mess, and $13 10@$13 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant, at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 550 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10½c., ₱ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant; the transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—11½c.@16½c. for Ohio, 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 430 tcs., at $3 25@$4 for fair to choice ₱ 100 ℔s.

Current prices for Sugars in New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

Muscovado—hhds.		Havana—boxes.	
Inferior	4 @4½	Nos. 6 to 10	5 @5¾
Common	4½@4¾	Nos. 11 to 14	5⅞@7
Fair	5 @5½	Nos. 15 to 16	7⅛@7½
Good	5¾@5⅞	Nos. 17 to 18	7¾@8¼
Prime	6 @6⅜	Nos. 19 to 20	8½@9
Choice	6½@6⅞	Melado	2 @3½

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics, Feb. 16, 1858.

	Receipts Feb. 1 to 16.	Sales Feb. 1 to 16.	Stock Feb. 16.
Total—hhds	11,480	10,110	8,340
Total—boxes	2,909	3,383	3,070

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s. prime, mainly at 11c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in good demand, and prices steadily favor factors.

TOBACCO—Is somewhat brisker at unchanged prices. Sales since Friday last: 114 hhds Kentucky at 11c.@14c.; 32 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@25c.; 53 cases Florida at 18c.@20c.; with 90 bales Havana and 183 bales Cuba, on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Feb. 9.

Stock on hand Sept., 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	hhds. 7,592
Total	hhds. 21,398
Exported to date	hhds. 12,641
Stock on hand not cleared	hhds. 8,757

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at 23c., and 200 hhds. Drudge at 22½c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl. Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½ ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1857.

From.	To Date, 1858.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	Feb. 11	382,592	2,795,073	595,256
New-Orleans	Feb. 3	76,621	74,796	71,714
Philadelphia	Feb. 5	46,507	115,539	131,400
Baltimore	Feb. 4	76,146	160,292	114,663
Boston	Feb. 5	1,667	——	8,920
Other Ports	Feb. 1	7,214	124,137	——
Total from Sept. 1, '57		590,747	3,269,837	921,953
To same time in 1857		619,172	6,604,794	2,705,415
To same time in 1856		602,968	3,292,273	2,236,543
To same time in 1855		103,397	192,804	3,436,588

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New-York to Feb. 2	52,736	101,454	5,418
Other Ports to last dates	102,427	87,828	250

Per Arabia.] New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

In the fortnight's interval since my circular of the 2d inst., the trade in Breadstuffs generally has been more animated, and prices of most kinds have slightly improved. The continuance of a large stock of Flour in store has served, however, to check the upward tendency, and restrict speculative inquiry. There is more doing for shipment to England, on orders, but not to any great extent, and the common kinds of State are exceedingly dull, and their market value quite unsettled. At the close yesterday, prices favored the purchaser, the transactions being mostly confined to supplying the retail trade of the City.

The stock of **Wheat** is being fast consumed, and holders of choice qualities show but little disposition to reduce rates. The daily receipts from the South are light, and taken by the City millers at prices within the range of our quotations. Spring Wheats, on the contrary, are lower.

Rye remains dull and depressed, without any notable change.

Indian Corn, of good shipping quality, is in request for export to Liverpool, and sales to some extent have been made. The receipts are moderate, with a fair home demand.

Freights remain without much variation at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl. on Flour, at 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel on Grain to Liverpool; 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 7d. (nominal) ₱ bushel on Grain to London; to Glasgow, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel on Grain.

BARRETTO & CO.'S PROVISION CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia.] New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

Since our last report of the 2d inst., our market generally has been characterized with more buoyancy and life than for several months past, and we have to notice a steady and apparently permanent advance in all articles of trade, attributable mainly to the daily increasing ease in the money market, which, as is usual, after a season of extreme panic, has suddenly become glutted with capital seeking investment, which heretofore has been withheld from the market and allowed to lie dormant.

In this general advance our Provision market has sympathized to an extent, and in many descriptions a decided advance in rates has been realized. Pork, during the fortnight shows an advance of one dollar per bbl. both in mess and in prime. There is but little foreign demand, but from the home trade a good and healthy inquiry exists, and as the receipts continue light and the stock here is small, and withheld from the market unless at very full rates, the tendency is still towards higher prices. Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50 ₱ bbl. of 200 ℔s.; Prime Pork, $13@$13 25 do; Prime Mess $16@$16 25 do do.

Bacon—Dry Salted Middles have been more inquired after for export, and a good business done, establishing an advance of fully 1 cent ₱ ℔. The amount of City-cured is but small, and demands very full rates. Of Western the market is also bare, and the lots offering are mostly to arrive. We quote Short Clear Middles 9½c.@9¾c.; Long do., 9c.@9¼c.; Short Ribbed do., 9c.@9¼c.; Cumberland do., 8½c.@8¾c., ₱ ℔.

Cut Meats—Are only in moderate demand, but, influenced by the general rise, are held at advanced rates. Pickled and dry salted Hams, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.; do Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.

Lard—A few foreign orders, with slightly increased limits, together with the small receipts, have tended to excite the market, and prices have advanced ½c.@¾c. ₱ ℔., the recent sales being mostly at 9¾c., while holders are now asking for strictly prime, in bbls. and tierces, 10c. ₱ ℔. The stock of first quality is quite small, and, should the receipts continue as light as heretofore, much higher prices must be obtained. Strictly Prime, in bbls. and tierces, 10c. ₱ ℔.; do. in kegs, 11c.@11¼c.; ordinary to fair, in bbls. and tierces, 9c.@9½c.

Beef—In better demand, and a fair business has been done during the fortnight, both by the trade and for export, and we to-day advance our quotations 50c. ₱ bbl. Repacked Mess, $11@$13 ₱ bbl. of 200 ℔s.; Extra do., $13 50@$14 50 do.; Prime do., $20@$21 ₱ tc. of 304 ℔s.

Tallow—A good demand exists, and the wants are rather in excess of the receipts, prices having advanced ½c. ₱ ℔. since our last, with sales of Prime City and Country at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ ℔.; Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.

Albany Cattle Market—Feb. 15.

Beef Cattle—450 at market. Extra, $4 75; first quality, $4; second quality, $3 75; third quality, $3 25. Average, $3 75@$4 25.

Cows and Calves—25 at market. Extra, $45; first quality, $40; second quality, $35; third quality, $30. Average, $35@$40.

Sheep and Lambs—1,500 at market. Extra, $7; first quality, $5; second quality, $4; third quality, $3. Average, $3 50@$5.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director .... B. Ullman

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Several interesting engagements have been made in addition to the artists who have been so favorably received during the Fall and Winter season.

A full programme will be duly published.

The repertoire will consist of the principal operas already produced, to which has been added (during the absence of the Company) Rossini's OTELLO, ERNANI, and LA FIGLIA DI REGIMENTO, which will be given with a new and complete cast.

Rossini's ITALIANA IN ALGERI, which created such a marked sensation on its first production, will likewise be given.

Over one hundred persons are now employed in getting up Meyerbeer's HUGUENOTS, which will be introduced in extraordinary style on or about March 15.

The season will close towards the close of March with Mr. W. H. Fry's LEONORA, which will be produced in a style worthy of the occasion, as being the first grand Opera by an American composer given at the Academy of Music.

During the present season

CARL FORMES

will play his farewell engagement, as he will leave America in April to return to the company of the Royal Italian Opera, in London.

Opera Matinées, Cheap Opera Nights, Oratorios and Sacred Sunday performances will be given as formerly; and no pains nor labor will be spared on the part of the Director to bring this great season to a brilliant close.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES,
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.

Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE.

on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.

Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission .... Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights.

TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, $8.

Every subscriber will receive as a premium

A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.

The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI

will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE

("L'Italiana in Algeri")

will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four act drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS,

Joseph Lesurques, } .... Mr. Jordan
Dubosc, an escaped criminal, }
Jeromé .... Mr. Burnett | Fouinard .... Mr. Peters
Joliquet .... Mr. Jefferson | Didier .... Mr. Stoddart
Choppard .. Mr. Wheatleigh | Jeanne .. Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr Brown ... Mr. Jefferson | Mr Smith ...... Mr. Peters
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.
BENEFIT of Mr WHEATLEIGH on SATURDAY next.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 17,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS,
second time in this City
NEW COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES.
M. BIHIN.
THE LANCERS, QUADRILLE.
Day performances commence at 2 P. M.; open at 1½.
Evening performances commence at 7½ P. M.; open at 6½.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette .. 25 cents. | Pit .... 12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
Will be acted the Tragedy of
VIRGINIUS.
After which the Military Spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOREAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
ESTELLE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY,

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PAINTING
OF
THE HOLY FAMILY,
Is now on exhibition, for a short time only, at Goupil's Gallery, No. 366 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER, Proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING Feb. 17, 1858.
BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.
The Two Great Ethiopian Comedians and Character Delineators EPH. HORN and BISHOP BUCKLEY. Also, the Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO will appear.
Doors open at 6¼ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE,

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.
Admittance 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL. It will be repeated THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the characters in it being throughout ably represented. NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Hereafter, Families, Citizens, and Strangers may feel assured that, on whatever day they may choose to visit the Museum, they CANNOT COME AMISS. They will find SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES on any and EVERY AFTERNOON, as well as on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and EVERY EVENING. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.
KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
James M. Motley, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, New-York, Feb 3, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Co. No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.—The interest on the Farm mortgages of this Company, which, by the terms of the mortgages, fell due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 480 Broadway, in the City of Albany on and after the 20th instant.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New York, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors payable on demand.

Feb. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES wanted by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, } Feb. 3, 1858. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,
CZAR DUNNING,
G. A. JARVIS,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
J. A. DAVENPORT,
EZRA LEWIS,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
A. P. OSTROM,
R. P. PERRIN,
S. L. BUSTED,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,
JAS. W. MARTENS,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,
JOHN SCHENCK,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
C. C. ROUMAGE,
WM. H. SIMONTON,
LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
CURTIS NOBLE,
J. S. WHITNEY,
JOS. W. GREENE,
SEYMOUR BURRELL,
WILLIAM POOLE,
CHARLES STANTON,
WM. W. WICKES,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,
S. W. MOORE,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
WM. L. COGSWELL,
JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. H. SLOCUM,
J. H. VAN ALSTYNE,
MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,
George L. Osborn,
Henry Shields,
Cornel's L. Everett,
Alfred Moore,
Henry J. Bowen,
D. Hennesey,
Alonzo A. Alvord,
John R. Paxton,
Bart'let Smith,
Adam W. Spies,
Joseph H. Godwin,
John A. Deveau,
A. Stewart Black,
Charles J. Dodge,
John Shortwell,
James Humes,
Samuel Willets,
Samuel Weeks,
Andre Froment,
Edwin Pierson,
Benja'n W. Floyd,
Denton Pearsall,
S. Abrahams, M.D.,
Corn's B. Timpson.

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

Winchester, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The Cunard Mail Steamship *Arabia* will leave this port to-day for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this City at 9¾ o'clock this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday forenoon, and her mails for this City were forwarded over the New-Haven Railroad by the 3 o'clock train, and arrived shortly after midnight. Our dispatch from Halifax comprises all the news of importance.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the 3d inst., with four days' later advices from Europe, is now about due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, which was laid over, requiring the Committee on Foreign Relations to make inquiries as to the expediency of establishing a protectorate over Central America and Mexico. A bill was presented by Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, to establish a port of entry at Tom's River. The joint resolution providing for the reception of the Turkish Vice-Admiral was called up, and passed after considerable opposition. The resolution providing for the taking of additional testimony in the Indiana contested election cases, was passed, after the adoption of an amendment providing for a return of the testimony within ninety days. The Army bill was further debated, but without any result. In the House, the Maryland contested election case was debated all day, but no question was taken.

The Legislature yesterday elected LORENZO BURROWS, the nominee of the Republicans, as Regent of the University, in place of JOHN K. PAIGE, deceased. One ballot was had in the Senate, and five in the Assembly. Nothing else of special importance was done in either House. A report was made in the Senate adverse to the incorporation of the Scott Life Guard. Mr. PRATT introduced his bill for the amendment of the Militia Law, the features of which will be found set forth in our Albany correspondence.

We publish this morning the Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, giving an exhibit of the trade and tonnage of the Canals for the past season, by which it will be seen that the decrease in revenue from this source, as compared with the previous season, is $702,571, and the decrease of tonnage is 772,021. This falling off is attributed to various causes, principal among which are the financial revulsion and the competition of the railroads. The Report goes somewhat minutely into statistical comparisons.

JAMES DUYNCKINCK, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, who was shot on Monday evening, in lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street, is still alive, but the hopes for his recovery are very slight. Coroner CONNERY took his *ante-mortem* examination yesterday, in which he stated that FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, a Tenth Ward constable, shot him, but whether intentionally or not he could not say. BUDENKOFF is still detained in custody to await the result of the injuries to DUYNCKINCK.

A man, named ELEAZER LIGHT, an alleged fugitive from Reading, Penn., where he stands charged with seduction, under aggravated circumstances, was arrested at LOVEJOY'S Hotel yesterday. The Chief of Police of Reading, Mr. MORRIS, who came after the fugitive, took him back yesterday to that place to answer the charge preferred against him.

JIM HUGHES and JOE COBURN, two well-known pugilists, were arrested on Monday evening for assaulting an officer at Knickerbocker Hall, where they were present at a ball. They were locked up in the station-house, and yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, and required to find bail in $1,000 each. MICHAEL DUFFEY and Ex-Councilman DUNN were the sureties.

The Board of Governors sat three hours yesterday attending to the requisitions and making preliminary arrangements for the erection of a new Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The Farmers' Club held their annual meeting, yesterday and an interesting amount of information was elicited as to the culture of potatoes, the use of salt as a manure, and on the artificial breeding of fish.

A funeral sermon on the late Bishop WAUGH was delivered, yesterday, by Bishop JANES in the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, at 3 o'clock, before a large audience.

The Twelfth Annual Ball of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, took place at Niblo's, last night. The company was large, comprising a greater number of those in whose name the entertainment was given than has formerly been the case.

The Brooklyn Board of Education, last evening, unanimously reëlected all their late officers for another year. This is the fourth year that Mr. BULKLEY has been elected City Superintendent, and each time by a stronger vote than the preceding. Last evening no other name was mentioned for the office, though on balloting, eight blanks were cast. It was made unanimous, however, upon the declaration of the tellers. The Finance Committee reported the same sum for expenses as last year; to do this, however, they have to cut down the salaries of a few teachers. A disposition was manifested to dispute the reduction, and probably the report will be adopted with some modifications in this matter. No place has yet been selected for rebuilding No. 14, which was burned shortly since; most of the teachers have been put into vacant places in the other schools.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Cotton,—prices of which, however, exhibited no noticeable alteration. Flour was freely offered, and purchased at essentially unchanged quotations. A moderate business was transacted in Wheat and Corn at somewhat firmer rates. Groceries were quiet, but were stiffly held. Provisions continued in fair demand, and the market for hog products steadily favored sellers. An auction of 7,775 tons Scranton coal occurred during the day. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE KIND OF WORK WHICH AN "ORGAN" IS EXPECTED TO DO.—We ask the special attention of our readers to an article which we copy this morning from the Washington *Union*, concerning Speaker ORR's appointment of the Kansas Special Committee. If this article is a fair specimen of the kind of work which the Administration expects its organs to do, we do not wonder at their being obliged to import a new Editor every week or two.

The *Union* concedes that by Parliamentary law the Speaker was required to appoint a Committee friendly to the subject referred; and it then insists that in this instance Speaker ORR complied with this requirement by appointing a Committee friendly to the Lecompton Constitution, which is said to have been the *subject* referred! This is ingenious, but a good deal more adventurous. It seems absurd to attempt the exposure of a sophistry so perfectly transparent and insulting to common sense.

The subject referred to the Special Committee was that of *inquiring* into all the circumstances of the Lecompton Constitution:—and the Speaker appointed a Committee of which a majority is *opposed* to making any such inquiry. The *Union* says, with perfect truth, that the Standing Committee on Territories was friendly to the Lecompton Constitution, and that no sufficient reason existed for taking it away from that Committee. Does not this show conclusively that the Lecompton Constitution was not the subject referred,—and that inquiry into it, was?

The House ordered an inquiry, and the Speaker has deliberately and intentionally appointed a Committee to smother it. In countries where constitutional law, and the self-respect of the Representatives of the people, are stronger than party despotism, such an act would deprive a Speaker of his seat and put him on trial for the gravest offence he could commit. In our Republican Government, where under popular forms party discipline and Executive dictation are omnipotent, the act commends him to the favor of the Administration, and is suffered to pass unrebuked by the body and the country which it insults.

Reorganizion of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. SEWARD has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate, to reorganize the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts, in such manner that the several States be represented by Judges more nearly on the basis of their federal population, and also that the administration of justice shall be made more speedy and efficient.

This movement is significant and important. The Supreme Court has of late made itself in an unprecedented manner the exponent and advocate of sectional politics, and is notoriously relied upon by the quarter of the Union in which a majority of its Justices reside to protect and extend that peculiar institution which is so abhorrent to the North. No guaranty has been secured that the members of this paramount tribunal should be fairly distributed among the States.

The early law-givers of the Republic could not contemplate, as likely to happen, a contingency in which the Supreme Court would abuse its vast power by becoming the propagandist of Slavery, or the advocate of any sectional interest. Accordingly, the selection of the Justices was left entirely to the President, their appointment depending on the consent of the Senate, a limitation of executive discretion which has practically amounted to very little.

Let us see how the Court, as now constituted, stands in relation to the different States and sections of the Union.

There are nine Justices, of whom the following is a list, with the States in which they respectively reside:

ROGER B. TANEY, Maryland.
JOHN McLEAN, Ohio.
JAMES M. WAYNE, Georgia.
JOHN CATRON, Tennessee.
PETER V. DANIEL, Virginia.
SAMUEL NELSON, New York.
ROBERT C. GRIER, Pennsylvania.
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Alabama.
NATHAN C. CLIFFORD, Maine.

Five of the nine, it will be seen, are citizens of the Slave States. Let us here compare the federal population of the Slave with the Free States, according to the census of 1850.

Free States	13,436,931
Slave States	8,380,742

Thus, while the representative population of the North exceeds that of the South more than sixty per cent., the South has a majority of the Court.

There are nine circuits in each of which a Justice resides.

These are composed as follows:

1. Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.
2. Vermont, Connecticut and New-York—Mr. Justice NELSON.
3. New-Jersey and Pennsylvania—Mr. Justice GRIER.
4. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY.
5. Alabama, Louisiana and Florida—Mr. Justice CAMPBELL.
6. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Mr. Justice WAYNE.
7.—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—Mr. Justice McLEAN.
8. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—Mr. Justice CATRON.
9. Mississippi and Arkansas——Mr. Justice DANIEL.

Let us compare the representative population of a few of these circuits:

No. 1 (Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts) has 2,053,204.

No. 4 (Delaware, Maryland and Virginia) has 1,870,141.

No. 2 (Vermont, Connecticut and New-York) has 4,782,206.

No. 6 (North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) has 2,021,644.

We need not go through the list. Enough is presented to show the gross inequality existing in favor of the South.

We are glad to see the announcement of Mr. SEWARD's bill. In this endeavor to restore the lost rights of the North we trust he will lack the support of no Northern man. Even if the Court had not lent itself to the South, the measure would be eminently fair and equitable. As the case stands, it is a necessary assertion of rights, and an imperative resistance to the iniquitous partiality manifested by the Court for Slavery. The proposed measure contemplates nothing to which a valid or even plausible objection can be made. It only demands what is clearly due to the Free States; and, as the North has the power to take what belongs to it, we trust that power will be exercised. We would not curtail the power of the Court, or deprive it of any prerogative conferred by the Constitution. All we ask is that, in the appointment of its members, due and just regard should be had to the relative population of the States. Instead of being radical, the bill prepared by Mr. SEWARD is, in the best sense, conservative; for, by distributing the power of the National Judiciary where it properly belongs, the confidence of the majority of the people will be secured, without which every Court must soon lose its prestige of authority and its influence over the public.

Last evening's *Commercial Advertiser*, in the course of an extended article upon this subject, has the following remarks:

"We presume that it will be conceded that the Supreme Court of the United States is an appellate Court for the several *States* of the Union, the judicial representative of the *sovereignty of each State*, empowered to decide all questions affecting the rights and obligations of each State under the Federal Constitution. It is essentially a Federal, as distinguished from a popular tribunal. As such it was created, and the Constitution provides for its permanent retention of this character. And it would be unwise and unsafe, in our judgment, as well as unconstitutional, to change the principle that lies at the basis of its formation. To constitute it on the basis of popular representation instead of State representation would be to deprive it of that relation to the United States which is essential to give authority and acceptance to its decisions upon Constitutional and Federal questions."

The Supreme Court is not merely or chiefly "an appellate Court for the several States of the Union;" nor is it, in any sense, "the judicial representative of the *sovereignty of each State*." Its Justices no more represent State sovereignties than do foreign ministers. Nothing in the Constitution or the laws prevents the appointment of the whole nine from a single State. What we understand Mr. SEWARD to contemplate is, in part, some legislation which shall so control the President in his selections as to secure to each section of the Confederacy its proper representation and weight on the bench of the Court. In this there would be nothing "unwise," "unsafe" or "unconstitutional." And surely no better basis than federal population, by which is meant that according to which members of the House of Representatives are apportioned, could be adopted. The *Commercial Advertiser's* idea of "State representation" has no foundation in fact.

Mr. SEWARD's plan, if we correctly understand it, from the brief telegraphic report, is not only just, but eminently practicable.

The Christian Powers in China.

The latest intelligence from the seat of warlike negotiation in China is of a nature to attract the immediate attention of our own Government. While the English Commissioner, Lord ELGIN, was preparing the British forces for an attack upon Canton, in which he was to be actively supported by the French fleet, the Chinese Commissioner, YEH, had taken a step with regard to our own representative, Mr. REED, which ought to open the eyes of the Administration to the true state of affairs in that quarter of the world. To the request of Mr. REED for an interview, YEH had replied by a peremptory refusal to receive any "barbarian envoy" within the city limits, and had given the American Plenipotentiary a very distinct hint that, whatever his tactics might be, he would be treated as no better than a Briton, a Russian or a Frank, and need expect nothing from the comity or the good-will of the Celestial Government. And there can be no doubt that the alternative open before us in China is either to cooperate with the Western Powers, in enforcing respect for the Christian flags, and a faithful execution of fair commercial treaties with the "outside barbarians"—or to stand by idly and in an ambiguous attitude, which can command no consideration from either party, while France and England settle the questions which have provoked this new commercial crusade of the 19th century, upon a firm and final footing.

From the outset of the difficulties between China and Christendom, the actual relations between the Son of Heaven and the rest of mankind have been very incorrectly apprehended by the Christian Governments; and as it is only within the last few years that these difficulties have assumed a great absolute importance in the world of commerce, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that the United States in particular should have been so long in reaching a proper stand-point from which to view them. The nations of Christendom, diverse as are their domestic and political systems, are yet comprehensible, the one by the other, and are governed in their international intercourse by certain great principles accepted of all, which greatly simplify the work of diplomacy, and make great mutual concessions possible. An English merchant at Bordeaux, or an American merchant at Trieste, is perfectly willing to submit himself and his affairs to the local law, because respect for his person and his rights is guaranteed by a general community of faith and character which spans the channel and the Atlantic. But no such community exists between the Asiatic and European States, and it has always been found necessary in dealings between these States to reserve to the subjects of each the specific protection of their own flag and their own laws. The Chinese have never asked that the Englishman or the American in China should submit himself to their law. They have always treated with the "barbarians" on one simple basis—the *unapproachableness* of the Chinese soil and people. Firmly believing that they monopolize the importance of the world, they have consented to trade with the foreigner partly as a matter of gain to themselves, and partly as a measure of compassion to him. As the late Emperor forcibly put it to the Criminal Judge of Canton in October, 1849, the Chinese have always "been struck with the fact that the outer barbarians depended wholly upon the Canton trade for gaining their livelihood."

We who flatter ourselves that we are the "latest heirs of Time," and by far the superiors of the Chinese, can hardly be made to understand that while the ninety millions of the Interior know us only by name and regard us, to use a favorite Chinese expression, "as at bottom a kind of brutes, more intelligent than dogs"—the Chinese gentleman of the sea-coast, personally familiar with our merchants, really looks upon them and us much as we look upon the Turks or the Egyptians; that he is willing to sell us his silks and teas, taking our silver in exchange, and that he is amused by the ingenuity which we display in our ships, and watches, and pistols as much as he is shocked by the hideous ill-taste of our costume, and the gross vulgarity of our habits. The Opium War, which England supposed to have produced so profound an impression, simply extracted a few concessions from the Emperor: but hundreds of millions of Chinese believe these concessions to have been mere acts of celestial clemency to an ill-conditioned set of sturdy beggars. This is sufficiently proved by the conduct of the Cantonese. The turbulent people of the Canton province are quite sure that they defeated the British: and the popular feeling has made it imperative upon the Emperor to refuse the fulfillment of his treaty stipulations in regard to Canton alone, out of the five ports opened by the articles of peace.

The whole course of the negotiations between Sir JOHN BOWRING and Commissioner YEH, has been marked by a steady determination, on the part of the Chinese authorities, to deny the possibility of such a thing as a permanent treaty-right in a barbarian power, and the equal obstinacy of the Celestial authorities, in refusing any sort of satisfaction for the savage official murder of the French Missionary CHAPDELAINE, tells the same story. Wherever an opportunity has occurred, our own countrymen have been made to feel the force of the same policy, as in the recent instance of the American captain, who was carried off up the country, and only rescued by the gallantry of a party from the British ship-of-war *Intrepid*. The Christian missionaries in China have contributed to feed the resolute hostility of the Imperial Government to all foreigners, by their perseverance in a work which has been regarded at Pekin, for more than a century, as essentially a scheme of political invasion, subtlely disguised; and one of the most unfortunate consequences of our own abstension from activity in the demonstration against Canton, is the prominence thereby conferred upon the French, whose interest in the matter is more specifically an interest of religion and of politics than of commerce. It would be difficult, perhaps, to keep the religious element wholly out of sight. For throughout the East, in China, in Coch-in-China, in India, the actual progress of affairs has brought about, imperceptibly but surely, a virtual crusade of occidental Christendom against the Anti-Christian Orient, in which the interests of commerce and the instincts of religion are combined as truly as they were in the Crusades, which broke up the night of the Middle Ages, though Commerce now returns to the Cross the protecting influence which the Cross then shed upon Commerce. But as the commercial treaties of England and the United States give to those nations a clear ground of concerted action, recognizable by western law, and not to be evaded even by Chinese diplomacy, we cannot but think it in the highest degree desirable that we should not suffer a work, peculiarly appropriate to ourselves, to fall into other hands.

Our Physical Condition.

The London *Times* echoes and intensifies the complaint of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, that the physical powers of the American people are greatly inferior to those of other races. If the remark were limited to a particular class of our City residents, it might be true:—but we take leave to doubt its accuracy when applied to the people of the country at large.

The true test of the physical and intellectual condition of a people, is a comparison of their achievements with those of other nations. The results of such a test are not to be influenced by the caprices of individual opinion, or the errors of defective observers. If, in our physical enterprises, and our intellectual efforts—if in the arts of war, and the conquests of commerce—in mechanical invention, and artistic production, we are inferior to any other nation, then the argument is certainly conclusive, and our inferiority must be admitted. But, it must be conceded, that if we are indeed the narrow-chested, spindle-shanked, and lantern-jawed people, that some of our own writers pretend we are, there must be a marvelous amount of executive ability in narrow chests and spindle shanks.

There is one fact which writers on this subject have usually overlooked. The first generation of the European-American is inferior to the original stock, but a reaction takes place in the succeeding generation, which goes on until the process of acclimation has been accomplished, when the new breed is found to be a positive improvement upon the original stock. As an evidence of this, we have only to compare the descendants of the original settlers of the soil with the offspring of the immigrants of the present century. The portraits of the Puritans are not such perfect types of the true born Englishman, as their descendants now offer in the rural districts of New-England.

But, perhaps, a better way to judge of the physical condition of the people of the United States, as compared with that of the parent British *stock*, will be found in a comparison of the official representatives of the two nations; we mean those holding official positions. The present Premier of England, Lord PALMERSTON, is certainly a very remarkable specimen of high physical and intellectual activity; at seventy-four years of age he is still the leader and the liveliest member of the House of Commons, a conspicuous member of society, and an indefatigable man of all work. His countrymen may well point to "Pam" with exulting pride as an example of what may be done by the British system of physical and intellectual training. The man who fills the corresponding position in our own affairs of Government is General CASS, the present Secretary of State, who is two years older than the British Premier, and despite his Anglophobia is every inch as thorough a John Bull in appearance as PALMERSTON himself, as rotund and rosy, and capable of performing quite as much hard work. The ablest and oldest man in the British House of Lords, and the most English-looking is Lord LYNDHURST, who is in his full vigor at the age of 86; but, as he is a native of Boston, we cannot consider him a proper representative of the English system and climate. Our President is an extremely English-looking old gentleman, in good health, and showing an unimpaired capacity for business at the age of 70. The Commander-in-Chief of our Army is a splendid, tall, and hearty old warrior of 72, who would take the field at a moment's notice, if his services were required, and doubtless give as good an account of himself as he did in his Mexican Campaign. The senior officer of our Navy is Commodore STEWART, as bluff-looking and vigorous at the age of 80, as any Admiral in the British fleet. The Chief Justice of our Supreme Court is still a diligent student at the age of 81.

As to the charge that we are not fond of out-door exercises and manly sports, we think that our volunteer militia companies, target shooters, and fire companies, offer a sufficient refutation of this opinion. It is very well to remind our countrymen of their deficiencies, and to stimulate them to correct their errors, but the attempt to inculcate the idea that physical deterioration, and consequent mental inferiority, are the results of the natural laws of our climate, is calculated to have a deadening and depressing influence which will be infinitely more likely than are those laws to produce the very effects that we seek to avoid.

The Latter Days of the Mexican Republic.

The flight of General COMONFORT is deeply to be deplored. He was the only man of political eminence in Mexico who had at heart the liberty of his country. He was earnest and honest in his desire to promote wholesome reforms. But there was a still more important work to be done than that of inaugurating reforms. Order had to be restored—almost created—in Mexico, and COMONFORT was unfitted for the task. By his timidity and irresolution the Democratic cause has received a blow from which it will take long to recover, if it be not crushed to death. Three months ago the hopes of an actual majority of the Mexican people were centered upon COMONFORT, and those hopes must now be utterly cast down. The self-styled *Conservadores* have triumphed, and, with their triumph, military and ecclesiastical despotism has been reinstated. New life has been given to the power against which COMONFORT and his party so long and so vainly contended, and it would now be folly to expect that any trace of genuine liberty will remain in the country, though it be still nominally recognized as a Republic.

The cause of COMONFORT's fall is easily understood. In a position where the greatest courage, energy, and decision were indispensably required, he was faint-hearted, weak, and irresolute. He had a strong, wealthy, and relentless enemy in the Church to contend with, and there can be no doubt that to the Church he principally owes his defeat. Proof of this may be detected in the swiftness with which ZULOAGA, directly he was clothed with authority, restored the ecclesiastical property that COMONFORT had confiscated. Furthermore, the provoking irresolution and timidity of the Ex-President lost him many friends, and at the last moment his fortunes depended on the issue of a single battle. That, as our readers are aware, took place in the capital. It was in vain that COMONFORT allied himself with his quondam friends, the Democrats. He was driven by his better-organized opponents from post to post, and was at length, on the 21st ult., after eleven days' fighting, compelled to seek safety in flight.

We hazard no venturous opinion when we say that the man who now occupies the Presidential chair in Mexico, is in no way fitted for the position. It is chiefly to his treachery, that COMONFORT owes his downfall. He is essentially a military man; and he will find a dozen military rivals of equal, if not greater, ability than he himself possesses, ready to fight with him for the spoils Gen. ZULOAGA's very first act is characteristic. As soon as the triumph of his brigade by force of arms is fairly determined, he nominates a junta of "representatives" from each State. The members of this Council, or at least three-fourths of them, do not even belong to the states they are supposed to represent. Many of them know nothing about the wants or wishes of their constituents. They had, however, one special duty to perform. That was to nominate a Provisional President; and, accordingly, with great unanimity, they elected General ZULOAGA to the office which he may or may not be holding at this moment.

Amid the confusion that prevails in Mexico, every pretentious individual—and their name is legion—greedily seizes the opportunity to issue a manifesto, promulgating his private views on the state of affairs. The drift of these documents, one and all, is to prove that no one, except the writer, is fitted in such an emergency as the present to take the helm. Every man wants to be master; and hence the fall of ZULOAGA's Provisional Government is a question which a few weeks, or perhaps days, will finally determine. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to foresee that SANTA ANNA, who is really the only man qualified by nature and experience for such a position, will again be Dictator of Mexico. But a matter that more nearly concerns us is an end still farther ahead, though not so distant as to be divested of immediate importance. The past history of Mexico proves conclusively that even SANTA ANNA cannot long retain his hold on the Mexican mind, and that if he returns to the soil from which he has been thrice expelled, it will only be to prepare the way for an empire. European complications have already assumed a tangible shape, and point to the possibility of such an issue; and it may so happen that the attempt to thrust a monarch upon the people of Mexico will one day call for our direct interference.

Napoleon III.

A Southern gentleman, long resident in Paris, and probably more familiar with the political world of France than any other American, in writing to a friend in this City, makes some very interesting remarks upon the character of the present Emperor of the French, which we are permitted to publish:

"Constitutionally, NAPOLEON is as much of a fatalist as a man can be, and events have confirmed his natural tendency. He will leave a *big* rather than a *great* name in history. Of genius, in the true, however indefinite, sense of that word, he has never yet given any proof. In civil matters, supposing his starting-point and data to be good and sound, he has shown a rare judgment, perfect self-confidence, (completely amazing to Frenchmen in these latter years, and a strong, steady will. In military concerns the most fortunate feature of his lucky career, perhaps, was that which saved him from going to the Crimea. In matters of detail, strange to say, he is miserably deficient, as I am assured by M—, his leading minister during the Prince-Presidency. His *forte* lies in a few *grandiose* conceptions—great principles, as he would call them: Concentrate all power in Paris; keep the terminating knot or tie of concentration between his thumb and finger—hold the army well in hand—repay the first outbreak at compound interest without a chance of discount—castrate the Press, and extinguish the natural spirit of man in all Frenchmen, high and low, by a due infusion of the artificial spirit of the trades."

How far a ruler of such a nature, and governed himself by such ideas of administration, will be able to conciliate the personal necessities of his position with the plans of national development which NAPOLEON III. has always cherished, and is now trying to carry out, is a political problem, the solution of which can hardly be long delayed.

AN EX-GOVERNOR TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—One of the most extraordinary criminal trials of the day is that of Hon. WILLIAM BEBB for manslaughter which took place at Rockford, Illinois, and terminated on the 8th inst., in the acquittal of the accused.

Mr. BEBB was, some twelve or fourteen years ago, Governor of the State of Ohio, and widely known as an eloquent and estimable public man. After the close of his term he removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, where he engaged largely in farming.

On the 19th of May last MICHAEL BEBB, a son of the Ex-Governor, was married, at his father's residence. On that occasion about a dozen young men of the neighborhood repaired to Gov. B.'s house for the purposes of a charivari. They fired guns, rung bells, and shouted, much to the annoyance of the family. After this uproar had continued about an hour, two shots were fired from the direction of the house, and a young man named LEMUEL CLEMENS fell mortally wounded by a gun in the hands of Gov. BEBB. It appeared in evidence that Gov. B. ordered the charivari party to leave; that they all obeyed except two or three who rushed in a threatening manner towards him, when he fired. The trial lasted four days, resulting as we have already stated. Great interest was excited and a large crowd were in attendance throughout. Gov. BEBB was defended, among other counsel, by Hon. THOMAS CORWIN.

Sea and Ship News.

Advices from Key West to the 10th inst. mention the sailing of the United States frigate *Wabash* on the 2d for Havana. The new yacht *Wanderer* sailed in company with the frigate for Havana. She made the run from Charleston to Key West in 62 hours, and from New-York in 120 hours, running time. On the night of the 6th inst., a small sail-boat belonging to the keeper of the Sand Key Light-house, with a full supply of provisions for the keeper and assistants, was taken by a company of 15 slaves, who escaped to Nassau, N. P.

The wreckers of the ship *Middlesex* were awarded $6,000 by the Admiralty Court. The ship sailed for New-Orleans on the 6th. The British schooner *Lizzie Sturges*, of St. Johns, from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of molasses, for Boston, bilged on French Reef, Jan. 28. The cargo, with the exception of nine barrels, is an entire loss. The sale of sails, rigging, spars, &c., amounted to $860. The brig *Austins*, ELLEM, from Havana for New-York, with a valuable cargo of sugar, cigars, &c., arrived on the 3d, having, on the night of the 2d, been run into by an unknown brig, and received much damage, losing bowsprit, head-gear, and springing foremast. She would discharge and repair, and be ready to sail on the 25th. The ship *Fanny Forrester*, SLOMAN, from New-Orleans for New-York, arrived on the 4th in distress, having shifted her cargo. The brig *R. Bingham* would take part of her cargo, and both would probably sail on the 20th. The schooner *John H. Allen*, from Havana for New-York, arrived on the 26th, with loss of some spars, which were replaced at an expense of $100, and she sailed again on the 28th.

The steamship *Jamestown*, Captain PARRISH, makes an excursion to Richmond in honor of the inauguration of CRAWFORD's equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, leaving New-York on Saturday afternoon, the 20th, and arriving in Richmond in time for passengers to witness the ceremonies on the 22d. The steamer returns the following afternoon, and will arrive in New-York (D. V.) on Thursday, the 25th. The tickets for the round trip, including stateroom and meals are placed at $15. Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey, and suite, have accepted an invitation to be present on the occasion.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, lately arrived from the Coast of Africa, has hauled to the Navy Yard, and will go out of commission in a day or two. Poor Jack will be obliged to wait the slow motions of Uncle Sam before he gets his pay, and then it will probably be in quarter-dollars, and those in metal about equal to block-tin.

The *Niagara* is coaling as rapidly as circumstances will allow. She is all rigged and painted, and ready for her officers.

The store-ship *Relief* has just been hauled alongside the wharf. The caulkers are at work on her, and in a few days she will be ready to receive stores for the Home Squadron.

The work of paying off the hands in the yard proceeds as rapidly as it can, with the small coin furnished by Government. Workmen are glad to get even quarters.

Most of the officers of the frigate *Niagara* reported Monday. They are: WM. L. HUDSON, Commander; James H. North, John Guest, Jonathan B. Todd, Wm. R. Webb, Bancroft Gherida, Lieutenants—one of whom does duty as master.

D. S. Green, Surgeon; Francis M. Grinnell, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Wm. S. Boyd, Lieutenant of Marines; Robert Dixon, Boatswain; John Webber, Gunner; Henry P. Leslie, Carpenter; Wm. B. Fugitt, Sailmaker; Joshua Follensbee, Chief Engineer, John Farron, First-Assistant Engineer; Wm. S. Slam, Mortimer Kellogg, Jackson McElwell, George F. Kutz, Wm. G. Buckler, Assistant Engineers.

Lieutenant BEVERLY KENNON, Acting-Master on the first voyage, has been ordered to the *Colorado*, at Norfolk, as Acting-master. Captain RICH, Lieutenant of Marines on the first voyage, has been detailed to the command of the Marine Barracks, at Norfolk.

The officers and crew will probably be all on board by Tuesday next. She will be ready to sail on the 1st March.

The United States storeship *Relief* is fitting for sea with dispatch, to carry stores to the squadron at Aspinwall. Her officers are: JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant-Commanding; Augustus McLaughlin, J. H. March, James H. Thornson, and W. W. Law, Lieutenants.

The crew of the *St. Louis* will be paid off on Friday; it will require about $55,000. She will go out of commission on Friday. The ship is to be rebuilt

THE U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS AT VALPARAISO.—The Secretary of the Navy has received advices, dated Dec. 30, from Commander H. K. HOFF, in command of the U. S. ship *John Adams*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Valparaiso, on the 17th of December, after a passage of forty-four days from Panama.

Commander HOFF was desirous of showing our flag at Callao, but the winds proving light, and a strong current setting to the northward and eastward, making no southing for several days, he deemed it necessary to take the off-shore passage. He was about taking in provisions, wood and water, for the homeward passage to Norfolk, and expected to sail between the 5th and 8th of January.

From information derived at Valparaiso, it was not deemed prudent that the *Adams* should stop at Rio, on account of the yellow fever being generally at its height there in the month of February, at which time the vessel would be likely to arrive at that port. Should it become necessary to obtain more wood and water, she would probably run over to St. Helena to replenish.

H. B. M. ship *Monarch* was in port waiting for a relief, to return to England, when Commander HOFF wrote. Her commander, Admiral BRUCE, had informed him that on the 25th of November the British ship *Salvadora*, latitude 52° 46′ south, longitude 55° 35′ west, fell in with and boarded the American ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, in an abandoned condition, her masts standing, and no boats on board. The conclusion was, that her officers and crew had been taken off by some other vessel. She went down very shortly after the *Salvadora* left her.

Musical.

CONCERTS.—Miss C. A. DINGLEY gave her first Concert last evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Miss HAWLEY, Messrs. CONKEY, PERRING, and MORGAN, and an excellent chorus from the Mendelssohn Union. Miss DINGLEY was complimented by the presence of a large audience, by whom her reception was extremely cordial. The lady is a resident vocalist, the leading singer in one of our church choirs, and the possessor of a voice of great compass. She has appeared in public several times, sustaining solo parts in oratorio music, and has improved her opportunities of culture. Last evening was the occasion of her *début* in Concert. It was a satisfactory commencement of a new line of musical endeavor.

Miss HATTIE ANDEM, another resident *artiste*, likewise made her first public appearance last evening, at Mozart Hall. She was assisted by Dr. GUILMETTE and Messrs. COOPER and SIMPSON. This lady has a sweet voice, a gentle manner, and sings nicely, though not with remarkable volume; her style of execution is excellently adapted to the concert-room.

☞ The Anti-Lecompton meeting advertised to take place at the Academy of Music on Friday last, will be held this evening at the Chinese Assembly Room in Broadway, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, at 7½ o'clock precisely. The room will hold about 2,000 persons. Mr. STANTON will address the meeting. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT will preside. The fame of Gov. STANTON as a speaker and the justice of his cause, will doubtless insure a large assemblage.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—It will be seen from an advertisement of Messrs. CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, published elsewhere, that some one has forged their names to an announcement that the *Quaker City* would leave for Aspinwall on the 5th proximo. The first steamer of this line that leaves New-York is the *Northern Light*. Her day of departure is the 10th of March.

☞ We are requested to state that the departure of the steamship *Philadelphia* for Havana and New-Orleans has been deferred until Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

TRADE AND TONNAGE OF THE CANALS.

Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1858. }

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Auditor of the Canal Department, as required by statute, submits to the Legislature the

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals of this State during the season of navigation for the year 1857, and all the matters and statistics which are required to be presented to the Legislature, will be found fully and particularly set forth in the accompanying tables. The additional tables and comparative statements which will be found at the close of the usual annual statistical information reported to the Legislature, have been carefully compiled from official documents in possession of the Auditor, in order to present in the same report, as far as was found practicable, a comprehensive view of the trade and tonnage of the lines of communication between the great lakes and the Hudson River and New-York.

The whole amount of toll received is............$2,045,641

Which amount is composed as follows:

Toll on boats and passengers		$148,190
Toll on produce of the forest	$487,852	
Toll on animals	15,031	
Toll on vegetable food	785,642	
Toll on other agricultural products	3,504	
Toll on manufactures	100,971	
Toll on merchandise	342,410	
Toll on other articles	171,041—	1,897,451
Total		$2,045,641

The whole amount of tonnage transported on the Canals during the last season of navigation, ascending and descending, was.......3,344,061

And is composed as follows:

Products of the Forest		1,364,002
Products of Animals	16,553	
Vegetable Food	747,227	
Other Agricultural Products	3,590—	767,370
Manufactures		232,808
Merchandise		222,954
Other articles		756,932
Total		3,344,061

The value of such tonnage is as follows:

Products of the Forest		$9,827,410
Products of Animals	$4,219,142	
Vegetable Food	26,040,108	
Other Agricultural Products	696,119—	30,955,869
Manufactures		9,330,067
Merchandise		74,633,905
Other Articles		12,250,267
Total		$136,977,018

The total amount of freight, or number of tons carried one mile during the last season of navigation was.......484,750,864

The total movement of the several classes comprising such tonnage is as follows:

Products of the Forest		178,314,800
Products of Animals	3,008,865	
Vegetable food	154,288,875	
Other Agricultural products	564,750—	157,862,490
Manufactures		25,276,491
Merchandise		50,003,333
Other articles		73,293,750
Total		$484,750,864

The whole amount of tonnage arrived at tide-water by way of the Erie Canal, from Western States and Canada, during the last season of nvvigation, was 1,019,998 tons. The whole amount of tonnage arrived at tide-water, the produce of this State during the same period, was 197,201 tons. The whole number of barrels of Flour arriving at tide-water through the Canals during the last season of navigation, was 835,546.

The whole number of bushels of Wheat arriving during the same period was 5,764,400, which, turned into Flour, calculating five bushels to the barrel, would make.......1,152,880

Total in barrels.......1,988,426

The whole number of bushels of corn arriving at tide-water during the same period, was 5,515,928. The total number of new boats registered during the last year, was 329, with a total tonnage of 37,510, making an average tonnage of 114.

The number of lockages at Alexander's lock, for the season, was 22,182; and the greatest number of lockages at any one lock, was 25,699, at the Syracuse lock.

Comparing the season of 1856 with that of 1857, it shows a decrease of revenue of $702,571, and a decrease of tonnage of 772,021, divided among the different articles as follows:

Products of the Forest		114,672
Products of the Animals	17,273	[illegible]
Vegetable food	406,667	
All other Agricultural products	1,363—	425,303
Manufactures		52,098
Merchandise		147,804
Other articles		32,144
Decrease		772,021

The decrease in lockages at Alexander's lock is 9,041.

In flour and wheat comprised in the returns of vegetable food, there has been a decrease in tonnage the past year of 185,017, and a decrease in tolls of $253,290. In corn and oats. there has been a decrease during the same period of 167,084 tons, and a decrease in tolls of $192,478. Under the head of "Products of the Forest," there was a decrease in tonnage upon shingles, boards and scantling, as compared with 1857, of 98,638 tons, and a decreased tonnage upon timber, staves and wood, of 8,282 tons, and a decrease in pot and pearl ashes, of 7,753. Under the head of "other articles," there was increase in tonnage of mineral coal for the same period, of 21,386 tons, and a decrease in sundries of 15,356 tons.

The interesting facts disclosed by the tables and statements hereto annexed, if fully recapitulated, would swell this analysis to an unusual extent.

The Auditor deems it proper, however, to direct attention to the freight operations and business of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroad line, in connection with those of the Canals during the past year; and with that view he has continued Statement No. 47, so as to embrace the year 1857. This table was first introduced into the Statistical Report from the Department made to the Legislature at the last session. The reasons for presenting these comparative results must be obvious.

It is not enough to show a large loss on the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals, without showing whence that loss arises, if in our power to do it. Comparing this freight business of 1856 with 1857 and we have these results:

	1856.	1857.
Tons carried by Railway	1,719,327	1,816,857
Tons carried by Canal	4,116,083	3,344,061
Aggregate of both	5,835,402	5,160,918

This statement shows an increase of 97,530 tons to the Railroads in one year, and a loss to the Canals for the same period of 772,402 tons, and an aggregate loss on both of 674 491 tons, or about one-ninth of the whole tonnage of 1856, whereas the loss to the Canals is a fraction below one-sixth of the tonnage that year.

	1856.	1857.
Total movement by Railway	329,191,724	312,974,626
Total movement by Canal	592,009,603	484,750,864
Aggregate of both	821,201,327	797,625,490

The difference less in mileage on the two railroads, between 1856 and 1857, was only 17,217,098, while on the canals it was 107,288,737. The total of the railroad movement is nearly three-fourths of that on the canals. The fact illustrated by these comparisons will be seen in its full force when we remark that tolls on the canals and freight on railroads are paid on the mileage, so that the total receipts depend more on the distances that freight is carried than the quantities, as will be seen by the following statement, compiled from the same table:

1856.	Tons moved 1 mile.	Freight & Tolls.
New-York Central Railroad	145,733,678	$4,328,041
New York & Erie Railroad	183,458,046	4,545,782
Canals	592,009,603	2,748,212
Totals	921,201,327	$11,622,212
1857.		
New-York Central Railroad	145,873,791	$4,559,276
New-York & Erie Railroad	169,100,850	4,097,610
Canals	484,750,864	2,045,641
Totals	797,725,505	$10,702,527

Decrease in tolls on Canals since 1856, $702,571; in freight receipts on New-York & Erie Railroad, $448,172; increase on New-York Central Railroad, $231,508. This shows the successful results of an active and vigorous competition.

The comparative tabular statement No. 48, herewith submitted, is a condensed view of the total tonnage and receipts of toll on all the canals on the different descriptions of property carried for the period of seven years.

	Tons carried.	Tolls received.	Av. per ton.
1851	3,582,733	$3 075,992	85.86-100
1852	3,863,441	2,866,385	74.19-100
1853	4,247,853	2,955,697	69.51-100
1854	4,165,862	2,547,438	61.15-100
1855	4,022,617	2,610 420	64.89-100
1856	4,116,082	2,554,215	62.05-100
1857	3,334,061	1,897,451	56.91-100

The receipts of toll above given are upon the property carried on the Canals, exclusive of the tolls on boats and passengers, and the averages will depend upon the rates of toll charged and received, and the distance that property or freight is carried on the Canals. The average of 1851 on the tonnage of 1857 would have given $2 862,623 94 of tolls, an addition of nearly $1,000 000, or in other words if the rate of toll and description of freight had been the same in both years the State would have been a million of dollars better off than it now is upon the amount of business done on the Canals.

But it is very apparent that the description of freight carried on the Canals the last year was mostly of that character which pays the lowest rates of toll, and has been such as would not bear the high price of railroad transportation.

The following statement shows the difference in tolls between 1851 and 1857 upon the description of property as classified in statement No. 48:

	1851		1857		
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Loss.
Fur and Peltry	246	$1,303	12	$21	$1,282
Pro. of Wood	1,193,452	491,761	1,363,990	478,831	12,930
Do. Animals	68,797	105,688	16,553	15,031	90,657
Veg Food	1,048,682	1,298,152	747,227	785,642	512,510
All other Agricultural Products	7,785	6,289	3,590	3,504	2,785
Manufactures	218,300	120,992	232,803	100,971	20,021
Merchandise	365,401	877,438	222,954	342,410	535,028
Other Articles	480,007	174,369	756,932	171,041	3,328
Totals	3,582,733	$3,075,992	3,344,061	$1,897,451	$1,178,541

We are here presented with the remarkable fact that with a loss of only 238,672 tons carried on the canals in 1857, compared with 1851, the difference in tolls is $1,178,541, illustrating with more form than any other fact which can be put forward the mistaken policy of 1851 in releasing certain railroads from the payment of canal tolls, and then in 1852 reducing the tolls on the canals to meet the railroad competition brought into action by that release. The railroad tolls were not released to prevent the diversion of trade to other channels outside of the State; but its effect was not only to enable a line of railroads subject to the payment of these tolls to compete successfully with another line soon to be put in operation, which was not under its charter compelled to pay canal tolls on property it might carry as freight, and to compete with the canals in their legitimate business. The tolls on the canals were not reduced in 1852 to prevent the diversion of trade to any other channel than the railroads within this State, and over which the Legislature at all times has held and can exert plenary authority.

The modification and the adjustment of the tolls in 1850 and 1851, was with a view to retain the carrying trade on the Canals, which was supposed to be endangered by lines outside of the State, and the increased traffic was such as to call loudly for a speedy enlargement and completion of the public works, in order to be able to carry forward the masses of freight seeking transit through the State.

It will be apparent, by an examination of these tables and statements, that very much of the rolling compact freight, paying the highest rates of tolls, has been diverted from the Canals to other lines of transportation, and that but very little of that description of freight, and that which requires large space, remains to the Canals. The great bulk of freight carried on the Canals, the last season, was of that description which pays the lowest rates of toll. There is a small increase of tonnage on the freight classed as "manufactures" and "other articles;" but there is a loss in tolls, compared with 1851, on those articles.

The tolls on property classed as "Products of Animals," consisting of pork and beef in barrels, bacon, cheese, butter, lard, tallow and lard oil, wool and hides have fallen off $90,657 since 1851, and have become nearly nominal. A reduction of tolls on this class of freight would not, it is believed, diminish the aggregate amount of revenue.

The aggregate loss of tolls on vegetable food and merchandise amounting to over one million of dollars during the last season of navigation, compared with 1851, is mainly attributable, though not entirely, to diversion by railroads and the reduction in the rates in 1852.

The difference in toll on flour alone, between 1851 and 1857, is $528,646, and this sum we can fairly set down as loss by railroad competition, except so far as the railroad returns show a less number of tons of vegetable food carried in 1857 than in 1856. These two railroads carried only 35,411 tons less in 1857 than they did in 1856 of this description of property, and if we call the whole of it flour, the loss would not much exceed 300,000 barrels, whereas one of these roads alone carried nearly 2,000,000 barrels in 1856.

The loss on merchandise cannot be entirely charged to competition, as the reduction of tolls in 1852, on this class of property, paying 8 mills rates, was 50 per cent., and on that paying 5 mills, 20 per cent., and the average of this reduction was 39.16 per cent. The per cent. of reduction in tolls on down freight was 4,515.

The Auditor is not forgetful that due allowance must be made for the revulsions in trade, and the disturbances in financial matters, with which we were visited during the last season; and that these have been more seriously felt in the canal, than the railroad traffic, he supposes there can be no doubt, after a full and careful examination of the results of the year's business just closed.

The fact, nevertheless, that the gross amount of tolls collected in 1857 is less than the receipts in 1843, cannot it is believed be overlooked, and, it is hoped, will lead to a careful and thorough examination in regard to the subject of our canal finances, and their adjustment to meet the demands upon them.

Respectfully submitted,
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

Work and its Worth—Lecture by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Baltimore.

Last night, in Clinton Hall, before a very considerable audience, the last of the course of lectures in aid of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, was delivered by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore. His subject was "Work and its Worth." He had no apology, he said, to offer for his theme, though it had been treated again and again, under various titles, until, perhaps, it seemed to have become trite and commonplace. He ventured the more confidently to present it, because of the peculiar and novel turn in our general affairs which has, of late, so prominently presented the working classes to the public attention. While pride might turn disgusted from the coarse garb and soiled garments of the laborer, and pampered luxury might shudder at the pinched lineaments which bear the marks of famine, and show the traces of want and hunger, a common humanity demanded of us, and it became our duty to consider whether there was anything in the fact of work to necessitate degradation and suffering. There were many who regarded work as a curse, and who reconciled themselves to it, or rather doggedly submitted to it because there is no escape. Even with some of high and noble minds labor was not valued save as the price of rest, and toil was welcome only because it is the forerunner of repose. There were very few who are imbued with the sublime truth that labor is virtue, and who find in the midst of toil, even when hopeless and thankless, that the performance of this great law of our being is its own exceeding great reward. It was his purpose to exhibit, not so much the necessity of labor, as its dignity as a duty and its worth as a virtue, and to show, if possible, that it is a necessary prerequisite to progress, and a fundamental element of God's law of humanity. In the language of an eminent philosopher, labor-work is a virtue which consecrates innumerable unrewarded, unknown toils, which are even disdained by the world, though they are a contribution to the general prosperity.

Social distinctions, the lecturer continued, did not rest on intrinsic qualities. They were based on property, which is extrinsic. We might regard society, therefore, in general, as comprehended under three distinct classes—first, the aristocratic, comprising those placed above the necessity of labor by their wealth, inherited or acquired; second, those who are in any degree dependant on their own exertions, comprising mechanics, merchants and the learned professions; and the third, which may be called the class of paupers, is composed of those whom work does not support, and who are, therefore, dependant on the others. If the first of these classes constituted the golden ornament of life, and the last its deformity and sore, the second formed its strength and its hope. The condition of this class was much more favorable than either of the others, to all the energies, and, therefore, to all the excellencies of humanity, for labor is a condition of progress. Aristocracy and pauperism always exist together. The palace and the hovel are generally found in juxtaposition. Wherever there are lords there are paupers to doff their caps to them. Aristocracy and pauperism have even sometimes united against the working classes; rags and velvet against the labor that produced both. In the working classes alone were we to find all the domestic virtues cherished and exhibited, all the better sentiments developed, patriotism, liberality and intelligence fostered and promoted. From this class sprang nearly all the great philosophers, poets, warriors, statesmen and patriots, of both ancient and modern times, and to it we are to look for the strength of social order and national progress. Under a free Government like ours it was properly the only class. The genealogy of our modern aristocracy was a ledger; their escutcheon a bank bill. We had no aristocracy in the common sense of the word, and hence no pauperism but what we imported. It was only because this was so that we were unparalleled in prosperity. God's great instruments of every age were taken not only from workmen, but from workmen while at work. Work was not only the law of history and the decree of God, but the law of Christianity, for Christianity came to us full of wondrous activities. Its institutions and its duties were not dreams, not sentiments—they were facts. Work was the very warp and woof of our race. The man who had the greatest will and the strongest power for work was master of the rest, and was bound to use it for good. Understanding this truth, we might be able to recognize labor as virtue—indolence as vice. The artificial distinctions of society into what are called high and low callings were merged in the great law of work, and that society profoundly failed in its comprehension of duty, and sadly misinterpreted God's law, which tolerated the senseless clamor that turns upon a poor man because he is a laborer, that looks upon the dust of his garments as pollution, and regards a touch of his hand as a plague. When society shall have shaken off its artificial drapings, and freed itself from the fictitious distinctions of wealth and lineage, then the golden age shall have come—then the true worker will have received the proper meed of praise—then the drops of sweat on the toiler's brow shall be nature's noblest coronet, and then the race, recognizing God's law in all its length and breadth, its majesty and glory, shall rise to a true comprehension of the dignity of labor and the force of truth.

MARSHAL OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.—SIMEON B. JEWETT, Esq., who has been confirmed as Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, is recognized as one of the most astute political managers in the State. In 1848 he took a prominent stand in favor of VAN BUREN, contributing his full share to CASS' defeat, and was a leading Free-Soiler during the life-time of that branch of the Democratic Party. But he now sustains the Buchanan Administration, and very properly receives one of its best offices, for which he is personally well qualified.

Mr. J.'s chief competitor was Hon. N. E. PAINE, formerly Mayor of Rochester, and a prominent National Democrat through all the wars of the roses. Mr. JEWETT resides at Clarkson, Monroe County, and was for many years, if he is not still, a law partner of Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, the present Republican Lieutenant-Governor of this State.

CONNECTICUT BANK ROBBERIES.—The Hartford *Press* states that the *Quinnipiac* Bank of New-Haven suffered a loss of some $300, in the same way that the Hartford County Bank was taken in. Master CARTER was the high-priest who should have burned these bills to ashes; but as priests, from time immemorial, Jewish, Pagan, Hindoo, or any kind *except* Christian, have been noted for doing, the said priest CARTER slipped, it is intimated, some of the fat things into his own pockets and not into the fire. CARTER burned for the Quinnipiac only once; but for the Hartford County he burned 32 times. The Quinnipiac issued only sixty bills of $100; and one of these sixty CARTER took, and the bank redeemed it twice, without finding out any symptom of fraud.

Personal.

A correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post* corrects, in that journal, a statement borrowed from the NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to Mr. EVERETT'S recent election to be a foreign correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, by adding the name of Prof. LIEBER, formerly of the South Carolina College, and now of Columbia College in this City, to those of Messrs. BANCROFT and PRESCOTT on the list of "Foreign Associates." But the correspondent of the *Post* is himself in error. There are but five *Foreign Associates* of the Academy in question, and the honor conferred upon Mr. EVERETT, as we previously stated, is of a lower grade. He has been appointed, *not* an Associate, but a Corresponding Member, which is a very different thing.

M. E. BLONDEEL VAN CALLEBROECK, formerly Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, and more recently at Athens, has been appointed by the King of the Belgians to the post of Minister Resident at Washington, in the place of M. DE BOSCH SPENCER, removed to Constantinople.

General William Walker is now in Nashville, on a visit to his father, William Walker, Esq. His visit will be limited to a few days.

Every Spring there is a small flock of artists who emigrate from New-York to Europe, rather fo the purpose of study than for recreation. There will, probably, be about the usual number going next May, but we have heard of only one who has taken his passage. Mr. Fagnani, who came to this country in the suite of Sir Henry Bulwer, and who has since resided in New-York, where he has earned a high reputation as a portrait painter, has taken his passage for the *Arago* on the 1st of May. He intends to reside with his family in Paris, where he will practice his beautiful art.

The New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes of the pianist, Gottschalk: "Gottschalk is in the West Indies yet. I had a long letter from him at St. Thomas. He is making a great deal of money, and is just as much petted and courted there as he has been everywhere. There is something in the genius of Gottschalk, after all, which I have never found elsewhere. He is really a genius, and his music is peculiarly his own. No other pianist of the present age has the talent of creation and originality to compare with him. His pieces are not arrangements of other people's melodies, but they are creations of his own, or, more properly, inspirations."

The *Picayune's* correspondent has this paragraph about Thalberg: Thalberg is learning, or rather has learned to play on the banjo, and has become quite a proficient. He played for me the other evening for half an hour, and the music he brings out of it is not to be despised. He has a fine instrument, and brings out a clear, ringing and distinct tone—and he has caught the genuine Virginia *touch* and *turn*. He will now be better able to give "our cousins" a true notion of this peculiar institution of America.

An individual joined the skating party on Jamaica Pond, last week, with sundry bottles of brandy, which he proceeded to retail for refreshment. Information was conveyed to the town officers, but before they arrived the seller made the best use of his skates, leaving his stock in trade for confiscation.

The Salem *Register* notices the execution of statuette of "Virginia Dare," in marble, by Miss Louisa Lander, a young artist of that town, who is pursuing her studies of the art of sculpture in Rome. The lady was a pupil of Crawford.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Boston, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. The discourse contained many strictures on the Press, newspapers being the reverend gentleman's especial aversion. He now takes up the law, leaving the sacred desk, as he says, forever.

A young lady in Ware, N. H., improved the occasion of Valentine's Day by sending an insulting epistle to a rival female friend. Next day the mother of the offended damsel waylaid the sender, and beat her unmercifully with a broomstick.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, a well-known Baptist clergyman of London, is preparing a life of the noble and gallant General Havelock. The work will find many readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Granville J. Penn, grandson of Wm. Penn, leaves Philadelphia this week for a tour in Europe. He is the last male representative of the family of the founder of Pennsylvania.

The leading article in the current number of the *Universalist Quarterly Review*, on "Modern Civilization," is said to be from the pen of Hon. Israel Washburn, M. C. from the Fifth District of Maine.

Edwin Forrest writes from Cleveland that he has so far recovered that he is enabled to leave his room, and expects to leave Cleveland for Philadelphia this week.

Dr. Leonard Wray, an English gentleman, who has resided many years in Hindostan, has been invited by a large number of gentlemen in Boston to deliver a series of four lectures on India.

The State Agricultural Society has awarded the first premium, a silver pitcher of $50, to Mr. Robert J. Swan of Seneca County, for the best cultivated farm.

Mr. Edmund A. Grattan, late British Consul at Boston, has been transferred to Antwerp, for the discharge of similar duties.

Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, late United States Minister to Turkey, is at the Tremont House, in Boston, with his family.

Gen. Comonfort, late Dictator of Mexico, is on his way to the North, accompanied by his two daughters.

Calico parties have been the rage this Winter, in Chelsea, Mass. The last was given last Friday, when nearly two hundred couples were present.

The widow of President Harrison has been for a considerable time confined to her bed, at the residence of her son.

Capt. Pearson, a pioneer navigator on the Pacific, arrived by the *Star of the West*, and is visiting his friends in the East.

Charlotte Cushman is playing at the St. Charles in New-Orleans.

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.—The members of the House, now in session at Lawrence, 7 were born in Ohio, 7 in Pennsylvania, 5 in New-York, 4 in Virginia, 2 in New-Hampshire, 2 in Kentucky, 2 in Indiana, 1 in Maine, 1 in Illinois, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in Prussia, 1 in Scotland. Of these 13 are farmers, 7 are lawyers, 4 physicians, 2 clergymen, 2 mechanics, 2 merchants, 1 architect, 1 printer, 1 editor, 1 land agent. Their former politics are thus defined: 18 Whigs, 15 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 1 Independent, and their present politics, 26 Free-State, 7 Republican, 1 Democrat, 1 Free-Soiler, one Whig. Of the Council 3 were born in New-York, 2 in Vermont, 2 in Indiana, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio. There are 4 lawyers, 3 farmers, 1 printer, 1 physician, 1 merchant, 1 land agent. Their former politics were: 5 Whigs, 4 Democrats, 1 Republican, and 1 Know-Nothing—present politics, all Free-State.

LONG ISLAND.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—Accidents.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 42 Fulton-street, which quickly communicated to No. 44, adjoining. Both buildings were destroyed, and the adjoining premises, Nos. 40 and 46, were considerably injured. The buildings were constructed of brick, four stories high, and extended through to Doughty street, a distance of about 80 feet. The buildings belonged to the Gardner estate, and the loss is estimated at $14,000. Insured for $5,000 in the Etna, Hartford, and Excelsior Fire Insurance Companies. The basements of Nos. 42 and 44 were occupied by JOHN HENDERSCHEIT as a billiard and lager-bier saloon. His loss is about $5,000, upon which there is no insurance. The first floor of No. 42 was occupied by Messrs. BADEN & ROB as a shoe-store. Loss, $500; insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. No. 44, up stairs, was occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. HENDERSCHEIT. The inmates lost most of their clothing. The first floor of No. 44 was occupied by Mr. JOHN A. VAN OSTWICK as a carriage factory and salesroom, and the rear part of buildings Nos. 40, 42 and 44 as a work shop. His loss is $4,000; fully insured in the Astor Insurance Company. The second, third and fourth floors of No. 44 were occupied by LIEFERT, HENDERSCHEIT & KOCH and THOMAS MAHER, who lost all of their furniture. No insurance. The damage to Nos. 40 and 46 will probably exceed $1,000; insured. No. 46 was occupied by CONRAD SHALLER, barber, and Mr. JAMES IRWIN, prepared chalk manufacturer. Their stock and fixtures were damaged by water and smoke. United loss, $500. No. 43 was occupied by THOMPSON & VAN ZANDT, stove store. Loss, $600; insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The second story was occupied by WILLIAM NORTON, barometer maker. Loss, $800; insured for $800 in the Ætna Insurance Company.

Mr. and Mrs. CARLL KOCH both leaped from the third story of No. 44, in the rear. Mrs. K. was seriously injured. She was taken, by Officer HARTSHORN, of the First Precinct, and Officer WILLIAM H. BROWN, of the Second Precinct, to SMITH'S cigar store, on the opposite side of Fulton-street, where they were refused admission by the proprietor, notwithstanding the officer explained that the woman was seriously injured, and needed immediate attention. They then conveyed her to the oyster saloon kept by Mr. FRANCIS J. BYME, near by, where every attention was paid her. She was subsequently taken to the City Hospital, and is not expected to live.

Mr. KOCH had one of his thighs broken by the fall. He was taken in charge by Officer PHEELAN, of the Second Precinct, and GEORGE COLLIGAN, of the Fire Department. Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN and Dr. GEORGE BALL, of the Police Department, were on the ground, and attended both Mr. and Mrs. KOCH, and had them taken to the Hospital in a carriage.

Through the exertions of the Police and firemen a large amount of property was taken from the burning buildings and carried to a place of safety.

RECAPITULATION.

	Loss.	Ins.
Gardner Estate	$14,000	$7,000
Henderscheit	5,000	none
Baden & Rob	500	500
Inmates of H.'s Boarding House	2,000	none
Van Ostwick	4,000	4,000
Leifert & Koch	2,000	none
Thomas Maher	400	400
Shaller & Irwin	400	none
Thompson & Van Zandt	600	600
Wm. Norton	800	800
Total	$27,700	$12,800

The Funeral of George A. Simonson in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Mr. SIMONSON, who was so brutally murdered, Saturday evening last, at No. 126 Pierpont-street, took place, yesterday, from his late residence on Duffield-street, near Willoughby. At 1 o'clock P. M., the body, in a coffin, was placed in the hall on the parlor story. Through this several hundred persons passed and took a last look at the deceased. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. PECK, Episcopalian minister, in the parlors, after which the body was removed to Greenwood and interred in the family grounds.

It is estimated that from five to ten thousand people were about the house, from first to last, during the funeral exercises, and hundreds wore badges of mourning. The remains were escorted to the grave by a procession of five hundred citizens on foot. The following-named gentlemen acted as the

PALL BEARERS:

Henry Crummey,	George Remsen,
W. G. Hayward,	Thomas A. Jerome,
Wm. W. Walsh,	Walter Barre,
Francis C. Kirby,	Theodore Mercein.

Following the hearse were about fifty carriages.

The coffin was of rosewood, neatly mounted with silver. On the lid was a silver-plate bearing the inscription:

GEORGE H. SIMONSON,
Died, February 14th, 1858.
Aged 43 years, 4 months, 9 days.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock and adjourned to attend the funeral. Committees from the Order of United Americans, "Sons of Malta" and other societies signified their desire to attend the funeral in full regalia, but as the Committee of Arrangements understood that the family desired no display, their feelings were respected and the members of the societies attended the funeral in plain citizens' clothes. Everything at the funeral was conducted quietly and in good order, notwithstanding the great crowd.

At a meeting held in the Eastern District on Monday evening last, A. G. BUEL, Esq., in the Chair, and W. M. IRONSIDES, Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most sincere regret that we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our most estimable citizens of the city of Brooklyn—GEORGE H. SIMONSON.

Resolved, That his premature taking off, in the usefulness of his age, and, as is believed, by the hands of an assassin, calls upon all good citizens to give the utmost demonstration in respect to his remains.

Resolved, That we offer our most sincere condolence to his greatly bereaved family in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of our sincere regard and respect for the deceased and his family, that we attend the funeral in a body, wearing the usual badges of mourning.

As the funeral cortege passed through Court-street, three pick-pockets were arrested by Detectives RAYNOR & FROST, but as no stolen property was found on them they were discharged.

We understand that several medical gentlemen examined the wound on Mr. SIMONSON'S face, yesterday morning, and satisfied themselves that some sharp instrument must have been used to inflict such a wound. Before the Coroner, on Monday last, Drs. AYRES and COCHRAN, who made the *post mortem* examination, gave it as their opinion, that the wound was made by some blunt instrument—that the "naked fist" could make such a wound. On the other hand, Dr. TUCKER, who was also present at the *post mortem*, was of the opinion that an instrument with an edge to it inflicted the wound, and that it never was made with the naked fist, or with "knuckles."

Brooklyn Board of Education—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The principal business before the Board was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows:

President—CYRUS P. SMITH.
Vice-President—Abraham B. Baylis.
Superintendent of Public Schools—J. W. Bulkley.
Secretary—George W. A. Stewart.
Clerk—Henry Dean.
Messenger—John Akhurst.

The Committees of the Board will not be reorganized until the new members are elected. The Common Council do not propose to elect anybody until the destruction of Public Scool building No. 14 is inquired into.

Under the special order the report of the Finance Committee was made, appropriating the School money, specifically to each school. The whole amount thus appropriated is $133,677 22. A long discussion was had upon this report, and final action was postponed until the next meeting.

In regard to the teachers of No. 14, (destroyed by fire,) the Committee recommend that their salaries be continued until April 1 next, and then, if no building has been obtained for the use of that School, that they be discharged—or as many of them as are not required to fill places in other Public Schools of the city.

Patrick Lally.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over this morning's edition of your paper relative to the homicide of GEORGE SIMONSON, I find some very erroneous statements, and I hope, in justification to the accused (PATRICK LALLY) and his many friends, you will contradict them.

First, it states that he is a notorious rowdy, which is altogether unfounded. He has always borne the reputation of being a quiet, unoffending and law-abiding citizen.

Second, you stated that he attacked Mr. BERTINE, which is untrue. He was present, but took no part whatever in the assault.

Lastly, you stated that GEORGE MCGARRY was a member of No. 5 Engine. He is not a member, nor has no connection with them whatever. I would further state, that No. 5 Company and the Forty-Acre crowd, they have always conducted themselves in a proper and gentlemanly manner; they have always acted in the defence, and never yet were the aggressors.

JAMES MARTIN,
Foreman of Engine Company No. 5.

MISSING PAPERS FOUND.—The petitions with signatures of property-owners, remonstrating against the opening of Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, which were missing for some time from the City Clerk's Office, were carefully laid in the desk of the President of the Common Council, by some unknown person, Monday evening last.

A PUBLIC MARKET.—A Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council has reported in favor of erecting a public market on the East River, near the Atlantic Basin. The report will be taken up for consideration next Monday evening.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 16.
Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schumaker and Emmons.

SENTENCES.

Dennis McCarthy and Patrick Carroll, convicted of assault and battery, were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

John Gillen, convicted of attempting to kill a man in the Penitentiary, was sentenced to 9 years and 6 months' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Charles Smith, convicted of burglary, first degree, 10 years and 3 months at Sing Sing.

John and Henry Schappel, convicted of grand larceny, Sing Sing 4 years and 6 months each.

Henry G. Havens, the colored boy who killed his playmate on Navy-street a few weeks ago, and who was convicted of manslaughter, fourth degree, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Joseph Thompson, for passing counterfeit money, 5 years and 2 months Sing Sing.

The Court adjourned to the 17th.

☞ Gold Watches
Of all descriptions.
For ladies and gentlemen.
For sale low, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Shoes for Youths and Children.—Parents experience considerable difficulty in procuring feet covering for their children, and CANTRELL, to obviate it, gives special attention to the manufacture of boots, gaiters and shoes for the juvenile branches, and has in his store, No. 813 Broadway, a very extensive assortment of these articles. Like his 12s. and 14s. gaiters for the ladies, they are excellent in quality and moderate in price. Take your children to CANTRELL'S and select such fabrics as they may require.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BRITTON—TURNER.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Theodore Irving, ALEXANDER H. BRITTON to HARRIET L. TURNER, all of Staten Island.

SMITH—BEALS.—At Penn Yan, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Wm. B. Otis, WM. H. SMITH, of New-York, formerly of Woodbury, Conn., to Miss SARAH P., daughter of Abm. Beals, Esq., of the former place.

HUDSON—WARD.—At Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. D. M. Haliday, Mr. JOSEPH HUDSON, of Long Island, to Miss CAROLINE M. WARD, of the former place.

WILLWARD—SPEAR.—At Bay Ridge, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. H. Manning, at the residence of the bride, JAMES MILLWARD, of Millward Place, N. Y., late of Coventry, England, to JANE B SPEAR, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

☞ English papers please copy.

HERBERT—BUDLONG.—At the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Mr. Shackelford, HENRY W. HERBERT, of England, to ADELA R., daughter of the late Thomas Budlong, of Rhode Island.

BARKALOW—MORTON.—At Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. John B. Poyntz, WILLIAM V. BARKALOW, Esq., of Cincinnati, O., to Mrs. MARY M. MORTON, of this City.

DIED.

LONG.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, MARIA M. LONG, wife of Capt. H. C. Long, of Louisville, Ky., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, D. A. Webster, Esq., No. 160 East 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 17. Services at Trinity Chapel, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of disease of the heart, ANN ELIZA DAVIDSON, daughter of the late James Rockwell.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 50th-st., near 5th av.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Casper J. Westervelt, aged 24 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 Bleecker-st., without further notice.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, SARAH, widow of the late Halsey Mead, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, George B. and Halsey B. Mead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 Adams st., without further invitation.

CHILTON.—At Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 15, MARY S., relict of the late George Chilton, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from St Paul's Church, New-York, where carriages will be in waiting.

LIVINGSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Feb. 13, CHRISTINA TEN BROECK, daughter of the late Col. Henry A. Livingston.

STEWART.—At Vienna, Ontario Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 13, GEORGE BATHUNE, only son of Jonathan B. Stewart, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Adrian Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Samuel B. Stewart, No. 220 Adams, between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MITCHELL.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, Feb. 1, of consumption, ROBERT S. MITCHELL.

Funeral from the house of his father, Wm. Mitchell, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip at 10 A. M.

HERRING.—At Fort Richmond, on Monday, Feb. 15, MARY GREER, wife of Caleb Herring, daughter of George Greer, deceased, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Boat leaves New York at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Pennsylvania, Ohio and California papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, EDWARD RAWSON, eldest son of Edward and Charlotte Ann Taylor, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, J. THOMAS NETTERVILLE.

His friends, and those of his father, Thos. Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 63 3d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
NOW READY:
THE DOUBLE EXTRA WEDDING NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONTAINING
TWO COLORED SUPPLEMENTS,
WITH A SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS OF THE
MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL
OF ENGLAND WITH
PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM,
OF PRUSSIA.
This Grand Extra Number will contain:
Illustrations of the Royal Processions. | The Wedding-Cake.
Portrait of the Royal Bridegroom. | The Throne Room, St. James' Palace.
The Bridesmaids. | The State Staircase and Corridor.
The Wedding Jewels. | Equestrian Portraits of the Prince and Princess.
The Commemoration Gold Medal | Views in Berlin.
The Ceremony in the Chapel Royal. | A Bridal Song, (with Original Music,) &c., &c.
AND
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL,
PRINTED IN COLORS.
The proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have made arrangements to publish, during 1858, a series of magnificent Colored Supplements, suitable for framing, and superior to anything yet published.
To secure these splendid Works of Art, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS should be subscribed for by the year. Subscription $9.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.,
Agent for the United States.

PREPARE FOR LENT! PREPARE FOR LENT!
FISH AND PROVISIONS.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., would invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles, which they will sell at the very lowest rates for cash:
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, | Digby Herring,
Selected Mackerel, | Siscoes,
Mess Mackerel, | White Beans,
Pickled Salmon, | Cider Vinegar,
Spiced Salmon, | Fine Salt,
Mess Sea Shad, | Mess Beef,
Whitefish, | Mess, Rump, and
Bluefish, | Butt Pork,
Dried Haddock, | Smoked Hams,
Pickled Cod, | Smoked Shoulders,
Dry Codfish, | Smoked Beef,
Pickled Herring, | Extra Fine Cheese,
No. 1 and Scaled Herring, | Western Butter,
Leaf Lard.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

CHAPPED HANDS.—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION.—THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, in Paris, have reported favorably on Dr. V. ALLEN'S great remedy for Consumption. It is prepared at No. 191 1st-av., three doors from 12th-st.
N. B.—The poor treated gratuitously.

FIFTEEN YEARS WITH THE MORMONS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New York:
FIFTEEN YEARS AMONG THE MORMONS: Being the Narrative of Mrs. MARY E. V. SMITH, late of Great Salt Lake City. A sister of one of the Mormon High Priests, she having been personally acquainted with most of the Mormon leaders, and long in the confidence of the Prophet, Brigham Young. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. $1 25.
Extract from Preface.
"The first questions the honest reader has a right to ask are these: Is it true? Are these disclosures and revelations made in good faith? Are they really the actual experiences of a woman yet under twenty-nine years of age? A woman educated from childhood in the Mormon faith, familiar with all its details, one who has been a victim to its cruel hardships and to its practical workings, has she disclosed to the world what she has actually seen, and felt, and suffered, and nothing more? Is it true that she has been held a prisoner, in common with many others of her sex, for years in Utah, and that, by a singular good fortune, when hope had nearly gone out within her, she effected an escape? And is it true that to-day she exists as an actuality, courting investigation, and fearing nothing but Mormon intrigue and Mormon assassination? * * * * It is with confidence, therefore, that we refer to the internal evidence which the narrative itself affords of its own truth."
In Press: LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK: With Sketches of the British Officers most distinguished in the present Indian War. By J. T. Headley. 1 vol., 12mo. With portraits.

PLANISHED TIN WARE FOR HOTELS.
A constant supply of Planished tin Coffee and Tea Urns, Chafing Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, &c., adapted for use in hotels, boarding houses, and private families, for sale at retail, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

FANCY GOODS.
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in this market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

DRY GOODS.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

FAMILY DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store their
FULL ASSORTMENT
of the following goods:
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS and SHEETINGS.
SUPER 4-4 LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
SCOTCH and RUSSIA DIAPER,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c.
ALSO,
A full stock of
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED JACONETS,
CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS,
MANSOOKS and SWISS MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERED SWISS TARLETONS, and
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
Sale at retail by the
ASSIGNEES OF G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
For the payment of creditors,
AS PROVIDED BY DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
The entire balance of stock, chiefly of importations intended for the ensuing Spring, and removed for greater convenience of sale
From No. 767 Broadway, to the store
No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.,
Is now selling at prices most beneficial to purchasers, and far below the cost of importation, to effect a speedy clearance, to settle up the affairs of the estate.
Lispenard-st. and Broadway, Brandreth Buildings.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
The assignees at the above place are compelled to close out the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods within the above time, and will give the greatest kind of bargains in
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and
MANTILLAS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.
Also, the entire store fixtures and furniture for sale at mere nominal prices to make a clearance and give possession to ADAMS & SPENCER, carpet dealers.

ANROLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open, on Monday, a CHOCE LOT of
SPRING DRESS GOODS:
SILKS, BAREGES, MOUS. DE CHINE,
JACONETS and ORGANDIES, etc., etc.
All these goods are of this season's importation, and are in NEW and MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, | ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, | NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS, SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &C., &C.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,
No. 26 and 28 Park-place.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture in the Athenæum, (Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton,) on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Commonwealth*. Tickets 25 cents each—can now be obtained at the Library, in the Athenæum, and of R. J. DAVIES, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, }
W. A. GELLATLY, } Lecture
WILLIAM R. BLISS, } Committee.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL (BY REquest of a literary Club of young men) deliver a Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; may be obtained at the Bookstores of S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway, and RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery; at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL REPEAT HER celebrated lecture on *Beautiful Women* at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR Nov. 5, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and became beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.
CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

"WHAT CHEER" YEAST CAKES.

Made of pure hops. Every family can have for one cent enough fresh yeast for a batch of bread. The cakes are sold at all the principal grocery stores at 12 cents per dozen. Dealers supplied at the wholesale depôt of S. W. Smith, No. 534 Broadway.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. O. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, the entire stock of cloak, mantilla and dress trimmings of all descriptions, a large assortment in lots to suit purchasers, together with all kinds of machinery for manufacturing the same. Can be seen at No. 154 Chambers-st., third floor.

H. ROBINSON, and M. M. HUEY, } Assignees of John Clarke & Co.
No. 343 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices.

A. W. GASAUDAN.
Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines and light work done at low prices at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; No. 49 6th-av.; and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, } Principals.

RELIGIOUS GREETING TO ELDER S. CURRY, at the Union Methodist Church, No. 149 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858, at 7 o'clock. Interesting addresses, interspersed with singing, and refreshments furnished. Tickets 50 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the audience before whom it was delivered at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, DR. HAWKS will repeat his lecture, *Old America's Message to Young America*, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. May be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., at T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, at the box office at Niblo's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver his celebrated Lecture on "*London*" in the Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, TO-NIGHT. The last lecture of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, by MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The Heroic Women of the Revolution*. Rev DANIEL WISE, Editor of the *Sunday-School Advocate*, will address the Boys' Meeting TO-MORROW NIGHT. Admittance to lectures 25 cents. To Boys' Meeting free. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Humorous Poem, HARD TIMES, before the Young Men's Philomathean Society at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17 at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway Bookstores; at the Mercantile Library; the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., or at the door.

E. P. CORWIN, THEO. SCHULTZ, P. M. THOMSON, } Lec. Committee.

PERSONAL.

$25 REWARD.—JACOB WALLACH, A BOY eleven years of age, about 4 feet 2 inches in height, black hair cut short; dressed in a dark jacket, dark blue overcoat and black pants and brown silk plush cap, left his home, No. 171 Rivington-st., New-York, this (Tuesday) morning. Any information regarding his whereabouts is requested to be left with his parents, No. 171 Rivington-st., or No. 115 Maiden-lane. NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1858. Country papers will please copy.

CREDITORS OF CHARLES PETERS, late merchant of New-York, who left here about 1851, may hear of something to their advantage by communicating with J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

DANCING.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, private tuition in the art of dancing polkas, waltzes, &c., during the evening only. Any evening during the week, between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock, will be convenient. Address, stating terms, &c., PIGMALION, Box No. 1,798, New-York Post-Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., [illegible] Wooster-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady, of obliging disposition and pleasing address, with the very best of City references is desirous of accompanying a lady or family going to California or South; being accustomed to Southern climates is competent to act as nursery governess, and is also a first class seamstress; is willing to make herself useful when necessary. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 125 4th-av., in the store, or address C. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED SCOTCH Protestant woman wishes a situation as meat and pastry cook, in all its branches, and in French, English and American styles; has lived with some of the best families in the city and country; no objection to a respectable hotel, boarding-house or private family. A steady situation more an object than high wages. Has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman with long and undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and nurse, seamstress or laundress; will be found smart, willing and efficient in her duties, of good character and religious habits; wages moderate. Also, a middle aged English woman of high respectability, as housekeeper, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 133 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; is a person in whom the strictest confidence can be placed, as being a capable, reliable and faithful servant; is particularly neat in her habits and about her work; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, separate or together, in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, is a very good cook, excellent laundress, makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is industrious and faithful to her duties. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 307 Bowery; wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of children, and all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference, from where she has lived 2 years. Call or address No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; cook and chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; can sew. Both have two years' City reference. Also by a number of respectable girls in various branches of housework. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 15th-st., first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERSONAL attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT TIDY GIRL, a situation to do housework, chamberwork, or waiting; is a willing, competent person; washes and irons well; has no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; does up linens in style; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gasfitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachée of the Press, or in reporting patent law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as cook, or would do general housework. She understands her business, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as waiter, or to cook, wash and iron. Good City reference given as to capabilities, honesty and industry. Call at No. 3[illegible] Hicks-st., Brooklyn. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City reference will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMILY, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 535 6th-av., near 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 12th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman. Has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Apply at No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITUATION as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER desires to make an engagement with a lumber merchant, either as a salesman or purchaser of lumber. He has had 20 years' experience in the lumber business in the cities both of New-York and Brooklyn; has an extensive acquaintance, and can influence considerable custom. For further particulars call on, or address,

F. C. CANTINE, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.

TO BOSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of his time would be employed as copying draughtsman; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post-Office.

TO PHILADELPHIANS.—A NEW-YORK Book-keeper about removing with his family to Philadelphia, desires a situation; has had several years' experience, and can refer to his present employers. Address box No. 25 New-York Post-Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR PROTESTANT German preferred, fully understanding fruit trees, capable of the entire charge of a place within 40 miles of the City; no glass. Married man; the wife expected to take charge of a small dairy. Must bring good references from last employers. Apply to Mr. McILVAINE, Seed store, No. 7 John-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED colored waiter. One who can bring satisfactory recommendations can apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

COMPANION WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT and education to act as companion to a married lady. Address J. C., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.

MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location 15 to 20 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address B., box No. 918 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierrepont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842, New-York Post-Office.

$1 50.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having a large front bedroom on the second floor, with fire place and two closets to spare, would let it, furnished, for $1 50 per week, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits. Several lines of stages within one or two blocks of the house. Address, COMFORT, *Times* office, for three days.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in a first class boarding-house, for two persons. References given and required. Address C. D. C., *Times* Office, for three days.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL
WITH THE OTHER PERIODICALS.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for the year 1858, and either of the following Three-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance, viz:

The *Home Journal* and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine*, (published in the City of New-York,) for one year, for $4

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The *Home Journal* and Dickens' *Household Words*, (published at $3 per annum,) for one year, for........$4

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Orders inclosing the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired. By an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above-named Magazines will furnish subscribers with them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

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" Here shall bright Genius wing its eagle flight,
Rich jewels shaking from its plumes of light."
Thus sings the poet, and his words are true,
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Composed of many a rare and precious gem,
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STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway, will publish on the 18th instant,

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING: OR, JERUSALEM AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT IS TO BE, By Dr J. T. BARCLAY, Missionary, with over 70 fine illustrations. Royal 8v., muslin, gilt $3 50.

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SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND SIGNIFICANCE—An essay read by the editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, before the New-York Christian Union, with the discussion by the members and clergy; 56 pages; price 12 cents, or 5 3-cent stamps including postage. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Publisher, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

THE LANCERS.—THE ONLY CORRECT COPY of the Lancers, as taught by E. Ferrero, is published, and for sale, by WM. HALL & SON. Price 30 cents. Printed directions may be had without charge.

"Bonnie Eloise; or, the Belle of Mohawk Vale."—This beautiful ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MUIR & SON'S SPARKLING EDINBURG ALE—Imported direct from the Brewery, now in fine order, and for sale by WM. EAGLE, corner of Varick and Canal sts.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x44; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DESIRABLE two story basement frame house (new) and lot, situate on Hall st., near Gates av. House is 22x32 feet, filled in with brick, hard-finished, corniced, marble mantels, gas pipes, &c.; well built, and of the best materials, by the present owner. Lot 25x100 feet. The above property is situate in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and near Fulton and Clinton avs. Price $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment,) 2 brick four story houses and lots, on 33d st., near 3d av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any cartman would find this a rare chance. Croton throughout connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house with brown stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c. &c., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 34 White st., New York, or on the premises, No. 82 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—SIXTY-four lots, water-right, between 147th and 148th sts., and 11th and 12th avs., on the Hudson River, part of the late Dr. Bradhurst's property, well situated for a permanent investment, beautiful location, well wooded; will be exchanged for property bringing in an income. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 243 and 245 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; are 4-story basement, high stoop and counter cellar and one 3-story, all new, and finished in best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, when the houses can be seen, or at No. 32 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT modern house, No. 88 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the purchase money can remain to a party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. House is two story and attic frame, filled in, 22x36 with 13 feet extension in rear, 13 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; lot 25x100—cistern water forced to 2d story. Price $3,200, half cash. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, NEW, BROWN-stone three-story and basement house; excellent location in upper part of the City. Well finished and complete, with furnace, gas, Croton water, &c. through out. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. M. BAXTER, foot 23d-st., East River, or No. 88 East 31st-st.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x37. The adjoining lot will be sold if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x50 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 347 Pearl st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY basement and counter-cellar house, No. 134 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 220 West 35th st. Apply on the premises of each.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—A new brown-stone house and lot on West 42d st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY attic and basement house No. 42 Pike st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 36th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, with gardens; also, building sites with building loans. Apply to R. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house finished with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 27th st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT southeast corner of Mercer and 4th sts; lot 22½ feet by 80. Inquire on the premises, between 8 and 9 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BURNING OF THE NORTH MOORE-STREET SCHOOL.—The School officers of the Fifth Ward will re-open school in the new wing of Ward School No. 44, on Monday next, for the three highest classes of the male and female departments, and sections A and B, boys and girls, of the primary department. The building will be repaired, or a new building procured for the other classes in a short time. Notice will be given. The school officers assure parents that nothing has been left undone which will secure the early re-opening of the whole school.

WM. B. EAGER, JR., President.
J. S. SCOFIELD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

A FREE COURSE OF 26 LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy Lyric Hall, No. 705 Broadway. The only expense for the whole course of 26 lessons is the Instruction Book, $1. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING from 8 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—To avoid the crowd of last Thursday evening at the ticket office, persons wishing to join the class are requested to come in the day to take their tickets and books. One ticket and one book will only admit one person.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$25.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISHING to be prepared for business, may now secure private desks at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and learn more of business writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, in one month, than in years at ordinary schools. One $15 seat vacant.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR, *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

EDUCATION.—ANY TEACHER OF THIS CITY having a small private school of boys he is desirous of disposing of for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the office of this paper, FAIR TERMS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—NO. 346 Broadway—A practical agency for supplying schools and tutors teachers, books, pupils, &c., teachers with desirable positions. School circulars supplied to parents. Wanted—an accomplished lady to teach music, to go to Ala. Sal'y, $700 and brd. Apply personally. A tutor for 3 lads, a tutor for a boys' school, and a lady to teach music and English, for Ark.

SMITH & BOYD.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park row, New York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge.

J. HOBBS.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT, IN APPLETONS' BUILDING.—The subscribers having made large additions to their building, are prepared to rent from the 1st of May, a number of desirable rooms and offices, suitable for Architects, Artists, Engravers, Lawyers, Publishers of Magazines and Newspapers and others. Each room in the building is heated by steam, well lighted, and facing on a side street. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE well known building No. 59 Murray-st., corner of College-place, four stories high, 25 by 90 feet, containing 40 rooms; has been occupied as a hotel for several years; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. The two next buildings on Murray st. can be had for the same purpose, and are now connected. Inquire of Mr. WHILEY, No. 14 Cedar st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. BOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years.—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds and is in good repair.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY of New-York, the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading room; may be had on a lease for a term of years. Also, two fine studios for artists, and rooms for storage of furniture. Apply to the Janitor and Agent on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, several modern and other style houses; some with gas, bath and &c. Also, building lots, desirably located for choice private residences, convenient of access by four railroads and by steamboat *Sylvan Shore*. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. The furniture will be rented with the house, if desired. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply at No. 36 Water st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of ELWARD TIMPSON, No. 145 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AND IMMEDIATE possession given. The three story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn, situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. For terms, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY HOUSES Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., complete with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A WELL-FURNISHED first-class brown-stone front house, in 21st-st. No one need apply except with best of references. Address E. C. B., at office of this paper, with name and address, which will have immediate attention.

TO LEASE—A LARGE, FIVE STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire or the store, the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry each separate. Apply to J. H. BORM, No 229 Broadway corner of Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS—Rooms to let, with or without power, in the Harlem and New Haven Depôts, varying in size from 25x25 to 25x100 feet, at low rates to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

$400.—TO LET—ANY SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY wishing to economise may obtain for the above moderate rent a brick house, with gas, bath &c., beautifully located near Madison-square. Address, (prepaid) HOWARD, Madison square Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 68 9th st., second house east of 5th-av. Apply at the office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall st.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 Moore st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 44 TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., with all Croton water conveniences, gas, &c. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 42 12th-st., or of SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane st.

A PHYSICIAN OWNING A CONVENIENT four story house desires to let it unfurnished to a respectable family, reserving the use of the back parlor and a bedroom. Rent $800. Apply at No. 79 East 15th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPER or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 97 SECOND-AVENUE (adjoining vacant lot) corner of 6th-st. The rent will be taken in board. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR HALF CASH and half first mortgage bonds, amply secured—A good house of about 12 rooms, situate in an eligible neighborhood either in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Bergen. Price no more than $10,000. Mortgage not to exceed one-half value of property. Address post paid, with full particulars, J. T., Post Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FURNISHED country residence suitable for a small family, on the Sound preferred; distance not to exceed thirty miles from the City. Address box No. 1,232 Post-Office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A MODERATE-SIZED family, for a term of years, at a rate of $400 to $600. Address, with particulars, A. P. M., Box No. 168 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, in Brooklyn, with modern improvements. Apply to R. H. LOWRY, at Bank of the Republic.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND STORE FOR SALE.—THE FARM consists of one hundred acres of land, suitably divided into pasture, meadow, plow and woodland, watered with a never failing stream and living springs; well fenced with stone-wall, and abundantly supplied with every variety of fruit. The improvements comprise a dwelling house, 30 by 40 feet, two stories and attic, large barn and other out-buildings; two tenant houses pleasantly situated. The store is located on a prominent corner, doing a profitable business, and which has also been a post-office for some time supplied with daily mail. The location is in the town of Milton Fairfield County, Conn., accessible by railroad in about two hours from New-York, and having churches and superior schools within convenient distance. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE R. MIDDLEBROOK, Norwalk, Conn., or WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 34 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A Farm containing 6 acres, under a high state of cultivation; a good dwelling-house, surrounded with shrubbery and ornamental trees; on the place are a good kitchen-garden, with choice fruits, and two excellent apple orchards; stabling, carriage houses, barns and out-buildings of all kinds, &c., &c. Situated in the town of Westchester, in Westchester County New-York, three-quarters of a mile from Williamsbridge Depôt on the Throg's Neck road.

Also, a handsome pair of carriage-horses for sale. For full particulars, apply to S. HAYCOCK, on the premises, or to WILLIAM EAGLE, Esq., corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of 75 acres half mile north of the depôt; the house is nearly new, two-story and attic, 44 by 36, with a large extension, new barn, carriage-house, stable, ice-house &c.; there is a fine garden, apple orchard, and a large variety of the smaller fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall st.

FARM NEAR NEW-HAMBURG—EIGHTEEN acres superior land, with a neat two-story house, built for and occupied as a parsonage; contains eight rooms; also, small tenant house, some fruit and good well of water, 2½ miles from station. Churches and good schools near. Price $3,500; three-quarters on mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF TWENTY-FIVE acres, snug house, barn, plenty of fruit; 30 miles from New-York, two miles from Harlem Railroad, or three miles from Hudson River Railroad. Also, several new houses, cheap, and terms easy. Address

GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 1 Boorman-place.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, 15 ACRES OF LAND, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 223 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—A very desirable country-seat, with 105 acres of land, at Bedford, Westchester county, New-York, about 43 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and about mid way between the Sound and the North River.

The mansion is large and handsome, containing parlors, library, dining room, hall, twelve bedrooms, with servants' rooms in attic, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, &c. Range in kitchen, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, all complete; water in the house from a never-failing spring; fine lawn, plenty of shade and fruit-trees; garden, with fine strawberry beds; large carriage house, barn, granary, sheds, ice-house, &c., all handsome, and in perfect order. There is also on the place a good farm-house, suitable for hired men. Location perfectly healthy; with churches and academies within a convenient distance. Few places offer more advantages to retired business men. For further information, apply to

JOHN T. WHITE, No. 261 4th av.
or to Messrs. PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., Booksellers.
No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—SITUATED at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from the City, and half a mile from the Depôt of the Harlem Railroad.

Twenty acres, on which is a two-story double-house, nearly new; barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house and extensive new sheds, two wells of water, as soft as the Croton, one inclosed in the wash house; two stone kitchens adjoin the main house. The grounds contain abundance of apple cherry, pear, plum, peach and quince trees, in bearing. The garden is supplied with large asparagus beds, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. Also

Sixty acres adjoining, chiefly in meadow, on which are beautiful building-sites; also, 35 acres adjoining the last, on which also are commanding building sites. Each plot contains a sufficiency of wood. The land is high and remarkably healthy, and in the immediate neighborhood of good schools. Terms liberal, and property in the City would be taken in exchange. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New York or Brooklyn, a desirable village residence, a short distance from New-York. The house is new and large, built in modern style and the best manner, for the use of the owner; has never been occupied; contains 10 rooms, besides halls basement and cellar; has good marble mantels throughout; corniced hall and parlors; grates, range, dumb waiter, etc. The barn and out-houses are all new; good neighborhood; schools and churches very convenient. Location healthy. There is about one acre of land, but more can be had adjoining if desired. Property without any encumbrance. For further particulars, call at (in the evening) or address No. 100 West 13th st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR exchange for Brooklyn property, in the village of Hempstead, L. I. 21 miles from New-York; communication by railroad four times a day; located on Washington-st., the pleasantest street in the place, within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt; is beautifully surrounded by shade trees, and well stocked with fruit; has a barn, carriage house, &c. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City. Will be sold low. For particulars, apply to J. F. ADAMS, No. 25 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs, or to WM. BIGBIE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Clifton, S. I., near Vanderbilt Landing, in a retired locality, overlooking the Bay and Narrows. It is handsomely furnished, contains 13 rooms, and possesses every convenience for warming and cooking purposes. The ground, comprising ¾ of an acre, is stocked with fruit trees, raspberries, New-Rochelle blackberry, strawberry, &c. Stable and poultry-house attached. Will be let to good tenants from May 1, or sooner if desired. Address A. L. G., Box No. 747 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace and every modern convenience and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 10 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 167 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 60 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT-chester, 28 miles from this City *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32 x 40, 14 rooms. 1½ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 257 West 27th st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN FOR A NEW HOUSE in Yonkers containing 13 rooms, gas and water, marble mantels, sliding doors, grates, &c; and one-quarter of an acre of ground; five minutes from depôt. Price $5,500. Apply to ALEX OSTRANDER, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 30 or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 30 Wall-st.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY, A convenient and roomy dwelling-house, with a good garden, various fruit trees &c., within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt—trains running to and from New-York hourly. Apply to J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or to JOHN JACKSON, Rahway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A beautiful country residence—fine house, about three-fourths of an acre of land, an excellent garden with choice fruits, ornamental trees and hedges. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with fine barns and stables within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 18 Dey-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 31 day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgages. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 3 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt.

THATCHER & WELLING.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENGAGED in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good-will of the business. Address Box 2,769, Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,143 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the shoe store No. 567 6th-av.; fronts on Broadway and 6th-av.; is a good stand, and well fitted up. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 89 West 33d-st.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store to let and fixtures for sale of an old established store, on Broadway. Address BROADWAY JEWELER, *Times* office.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 80c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. corner Murray, New-York.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange place.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 204 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, parlor suites, &c., contained in the elegant 5-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., the property of Charles L. Lenox, Esq., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $14,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the unexpired warrantee. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, two beautiful rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

Salesroom, No 158 Chambers st

THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., (and every day until disposed of,) RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., will sell at auction their entire stock of ornamented and plain gilt mirrors mahogany glasses, all sizes and kinds; engravings in every variety of frames. Terms—Bills over $100, 6 months, approved notes; under $100, cash.

Also, an invoice of Brittania and plated ware, for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. BENZ & EHNI'S STOCK OF magnificent imported 18 carat Gold Jewelry.—Messrs. BENZ & EHNI will sell, through E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., their stock of magnificent imported 18 carat gold jewelry, watches and diamonds, comprising superb full sets of 18 carat gold bracelets, pins, and ear-rings, superbly enameled ditto, with diamonds, rubies and pearls; magnificent bracelets, frosted and enameled brooches, stone cameo ditto, magnificent sapphire and diamond brooches superb ruby and diamond ditto, elegant diamond and other scarf pins, diamond studs, coral and diamond ditto, sets of coral and diamond vest and sleeve buttons, one magnificent double eye-glass set, with diamonds, containing a watch, elegant gold snuff boxes, superb sets of Oriental pearl pin and ear-rings, ladies' watches, enameled and set with diamonds; hunting ditto; superb frosted, enameled and engraved bracelets and brooches, diamond cluster pins, rings, &c.; superb emerald ditto; elegant sets of charms, vest and sleeve buttons, seals and keys; also other superb jewelry, in great variety. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on Wednesday. The public are assured that the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never been offered before at public sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of a large assortment of marble figures and vases, silver-plated ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras and candlesticks, bronze groups and statuettes, Parian ditto, alabaster and marble ditto, ormolu jewel caskets, inkstands, do. mounted toilet bottles, writing desk, dressing cases, &c.

Silver plated ware, comprising casters, tea sets, goblets, pitchers, salts, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with an invoice of China tea sets, dinner sets, &c.

At 12 o'clock, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged in groups under glass shades and on branches: prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91½ West 26th-st., the private residence of A. M. Soteldo, Esq., who is now about to retire to South America. The above furniture is almost entirely new, as it has only been in use since October last, and consists in part, of two elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel; gilt frame pier and oval mirrors; rosewood secretary and bookcases, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; marble-top centre tables, oak extension tables, 16 feet long; gilt frame paintings and engravings, China dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF mortgage under direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee, elegant brown-stone house and lot on Madison av.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, the elegant house and lot on the northeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 33d st., four stories, basement and under-cellar, high stoop, brown-stone front, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms will be very liberal; as much as $15,000 can remain, if desired. Livingston Livingston, Referee; St. Clair Smith, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Charlton st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, large pier glasses oil-paintings, mahogany parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mahogany cushion chairs, work-table oil-cloth, pier and card tables, hat stand, sofa bedstead, mahogany frame pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, inclosed and marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, crib, counterpanes, quilts, clocks and candelabras, China, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange by order of Chas. S. Benson and Michael McGrath, Esqrs., Executors: 82d-st.—4 lots on the southerly side of 82d st., commencing 100 feet east of 12th-av.; 2 lots on the southerly side of 83d-st., commencing 400 feet east of 12th-av.; also 2 lots adjoining the last described lots on the easterly side; 1 lot on south side of 45th st., 90 feet east of 6th-av., 29 by 100 feet. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE Sale Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c., &c. Consignments of libraries solicited.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23d and 24th, commencing at 4 o'clock each day, will be sold at auction a catalogue of valuable standard theological, books, including many choice English historical and miscellaneous works, the whole comprising an extensive private library. Catalogues may be had on application.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., $10,000 worth of fancy goods, consisting of rich Parian ware, bronze and or-molu clocks, China vases, Chinese goods, canes and umbrellas, porte-monnaies, traveling-bags, cages, silver-plated and Britannia ware, fine cutlery, jewelry, fans, card-cases, and house-furnishing goods of every description. Also, show-cases and counters.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of New and second-hand furniture.

Carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings,

Silver-plated ware, China ware, crockery,

Cutlery, oil-cloth, bedding, &c., &c., &c.

Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising

Merchants', Leather Manufacturers', and Importers' and Traders' Bank Stocks

St. Mark's, Exchange, New World and Metropolitan Insurance Stocks.

Atlantic, Sun and Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip.

Also, Sacramento County Bonds.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

JAMES M MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—Will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, three brick houses and lots on Warren-st., and one cottage on 8th-st., near 5th-av.; 70 per cent. of purchase money can remain. Titles perfect. For particulars, see Auctioneer.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 6 Liberty-st., a complete assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, &c., &c., suitable for City and country retail trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, English pattern cards, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, 18th, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 151 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and plush caps, cloths, plushes, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, that valuable house and lot No. 19 Greene st., near Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,260 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
8,673 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $.1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,
Philip W. Engs,
Henry A. Burr,
Zophar Mills,
Charles McDougall,
Peter H. Titus,
Adolp. F. Okershausen,
David Milliken,
Albert J. Delatour,
James Y. Watkins,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
George W. Hatch,
James Pryer,
Henry H. Elliott,
Archibald F. Finn,
George B. Waldron,
Paschal W. Turney,
Benjamin H. Lillie,
Edward S. Hall,
James B. Windle,
John Carle Jr.,
Lot C. Clark,
Homer Morgan,
James S. Aspinwall,
John McKesson,
Gerard Stuyvesant,
David Hoadley,
John C Henderson,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Eugene Keteltas,
Franklin H. Delano,
Meredith Howland,
Henry Morgan,
Louis De Coppet,
Charles L. Vose,
Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Edward Cooper,
James B. Johnston,
M. M. Van Beuren,
Silas C. Herring,
Thomas F. Youngs,
John E. Devlin,
C. F. A. Hinrichs,
William Whitewright, Jr.,
Lindley M. Hoffman,
Henry M. Graham,
Lewis Francis,
Thomas G. Talmage,
Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following parties asking for relief of tax. They are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: N. Brinkerhoff, C. C. North for Methodist Church in 30th-st., Jno. B. Stratton Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gutta Percha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Roah, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmith, H. S. Hart, Joachin Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Anceed Chesed, Mr. Robinson, Augustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on Taxes.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of fraudulent assessment for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 3d-av., between 61st, 82d and 85th sts. All parties interested in this subject are requested to attend.

THOS. W. ADAMS,
THOS. STEPHENS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on Frauds.
WM. TUCKER,
JAMES OWENS,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have petitioned for the construction of Sewers in the following streets are invited to attend, viz.: Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts.; 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; Greene-st., 175 feet east of Bleecker-st., to and through 4th-st. to Barrow-st.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune st.; receiving basin and culvert, southeast corner of Attorney and Houston sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee on Sewers.
WM. TUCKER,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ASsessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on Assessments.
GEORGE STARR,

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, }
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858. }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant.

JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27-1aw6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK
EDWARD CHASE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ALCOTT & FEASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. O. ALCOTT,
JOHN J. FEASTER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GEORGE H. CLARK,
A. H. BRUMMELL, } Printing Committee of the Board of Education.
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A COSTLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, richly inlaid, diagonal bar and rest brace, French grand action, harp pedal, full round corners, triple carved all round; one of the richest toned pianos ever offered for sale; celebrated makers; fully warranted for two years; can be fully tested, and is in perfect order, having been used a very short time. Price $250 cash. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferry, for three days.

$180.—FULL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte, and stool to correspond, with collection of music, the whole for the above price; cost $350; made by the best City makers; round corner; carved case and pedals; persons will find it advantageous by calling at No. 358 Broome-st.; nearly new. Reference to the makers will be given.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYE, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt. PARRISH, will leave New York SATURDAY Afternoon, 20th inst. for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 321 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight by the above line. Insurance lower than by any other conveyance.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This ship is now ready to receive freight.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by United States Mail steamer PHILADELPHIA, on Feb 17, inst. Freight must delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $50 and $60.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ARABIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES:—The advertisement in your paper of to-day of the steamship QUAKER CITY, for Aspinwall March 5, to connect with the SIERRA NEVADA at Panama, is unauthorized by us, and our name attached thereto is a forgery.

The NORTHERN LIGHT will leave this port on March 10, to connect with the ORIZABA, at Panama, according to the advertisement of the Agent of the Line, Mr. DANIEL TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

The best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

DR. HUNTER, JR., HAS FOR A LONG series of years attended at the old Doctor's office, at which he has treated over thirty thousand cases without one single instance of failure; he has now removed to No. 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway, where he can be consulted daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Dr. HUNTER, Jr., offers to wager $5,000 that he is in possession of the original recipe for making the well-known Red Drop, which has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last twenty years. The victim of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate. Don't forget the number, No. 41 Howard st., one door from Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, Plaintiffs, against WM. CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants.—Summons for money on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1858.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja20-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE MERRIAM, CHARLES MERRIAM, and HOMER MERRIAM against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 25th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest on four hundred and seventy dollars, from the 17th day of February, 1857; and on eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, from the 9th day of February, 1857; and on one hundred and seventy-two dollars, from the 29th day of June, 1857; and on two hundred and thirty five dollars, from the 23d day of July, 1857; and on two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 12th day of October, 1857, besides costs.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1858.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja27-1aw6wW No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY L. DE FOREST against ROBERT O. VOORHIES, GERRITT V. LOTT, SALLIE P. LOTT, his wife JAMES K. LOTT, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, THEODORE STOUT, and ALBERT C. RAMSEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 27, 1858.

To defendant CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 27, 1858.

WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 16, 1858. f17-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOWELL MASON, Jr., and DANIEL G. MASON against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-nine cents with interest on thirteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents from the 14th day of October, 1857, and with interest on two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty cents from the 2d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS,

ja27-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, and EPHRAIM G. WHITLOCK against GEORGE T. MARYE.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Pine-street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

EVELETH & BISSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed Feb. 9, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

EVELETH & BISSELL,
10f-1aw6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON against CHARLES G. WILSON and Sarah E., his wife, Horatio F. Averill, Ferdinand Karch, Robert L. Taylor, surviving partner, &c., James French and Walter H. Taylor, Charles H. Marshall and Charles Lamson, Edward A. Jee, Charles W. Carmer and Sidney F. R. Coddington.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 25, 1857.

SPEIR & NASH,
17f-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja6-1aw10wW* No. 118 Nassau st., City of New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. ja13-1aw10wW*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND *vs* PHILIP G. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP G. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's office on the 8th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. J KERSHNER,

10f-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney, Geneseo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND against PHILIP G. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP G. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's Office, on the 8th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. KERSHNER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
10f-1aw6wW Geneseo, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL,
CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY,
PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o14-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.

n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hote

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met Tuesday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

It will be seen from the weekly return that there are now 30 patients in the Small-pox Hospital, being an increase of 14 over last week's return.

This was requisition day. The requisition for a full supply of medicines for the reorganization of the apothecary's shop of the Island Hospital, recently destroyed by fire, was referred to a Committee.

Governor GUNTHER objected to its being read at the Board as unintelligible to any but medical men.

Upon one of the requisitions being read, the President remarked that he had no doubt there was more distress among the poor than existed two months ago.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY said it was so. As a general thing mechanics who had struggled through the Winter without aid so far, were many of them asking for relief.

Governor OLIVER moved that $100 be appropriated for the boys on Randall's Island to enable them to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birth-day on the 22d. Adopted.

A communication from Dr. Reid on ventilation was referred to the Hospital Committee.

A letter was received from E. J. King and others in reference to reimbursement from the Commissioners of Emigration, begging the Board to urge the justice of their claims on that body. Referred to the Committee having that subject in charge.

Mr. G. Colman Hart applied to be employed in the construction and erection of a new Hospital. Referred.

Mr. C. F. Anderson made a similiar application. This and others of the same nature were also referred.

The Report from the Committee on the Island Hospital was read, making arrangements for the physicians with Mr. Stearns the Warden. Adopted.

Governor OLIVER moved that plans be sought for a new Hospital.

Governors PINCKNEY and TOWNSEND had some conversation as to the site.

Dr. Sanger had expressed himself in favor of the present site.

The resolution was referred to the Committee.

Governor B. PINCKNEY addressing himself to the question whether $200 should be appropriated to the purpose of obtaining plans, and in urging that $500 be employed, alluded to a suggestion that had been thrown out by Mayor Tiemann, that the new Hospital be erected on Ward's Island. He was reminded by the President that such a question was not before the Board. Ultimately $200 was so appropriated.

The Committee on the Penitentiary reported that they believed it inexpedient now to build a new wing exclusively for females. Besides, they would have neither the force nor the means. The new building would render it unnecessary.

On the question whether the old site is most desirable, some discussion arose.

Governor OLIVER said immediate action was necessary.

Governor PINCKNEY desired that the Committee report whether a new Almshouse on Ward's Island should be erected, and the present Almshouse used as a hospital.

Governor OLIVER said there were many varying suggestions, but it was desirable to come to some immediate conclusion.

Governor TOWNSEND said the public would not consent. It would cost $400,000 to do as proposed; and to raze the Penitentiary would be a gross waste of money.

After some argument the present site was determined on. Immediate steps are to be taken to remove and arrange the rubbish and materials.

After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Feb. 6, 1858		8,125
Admitted		1,224
Total		9,349
Died	35	
Discharged	1,033	
Sent to Penitentiary	102	
Sent to State Prison	10	—1,180
Total		8,169
Increase week ending Feb. 13	44	

AT THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:

At Bellevue Hospital	966
Lunatic Asylum	635
Almshouse	1,650
Penitentiary	727
Island Hospital from Penitentiary	0
Island Hospital from Workhouse	451
Island Hospital from Almshouse	55
Workhouse	1,198
Small-pox Hospital	30
Randall's Island	1,099
Randall's Island Hospital	252
City Prison	357
Second District Prison	8
Third District Prison	16
Fourth District Prison	2
Colored Home	306
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	218
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	19
Total	8,169

No returns from Island Hospital. Same number given as last week.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. The following resolution was offered by Mr. BELL, and referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police be and are hereby directed to consider the propriety of a reduction of the compensation paid to the policemen, in connection with the question of an increase in the number of men employed in that force.

The following was presented by Mr. VOORHIS, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board the amount received in his Department from each of the several Clerks of the District Courts of this City, for the year 1857, specifying the amount from each Court separately.

The Sheriff's bill, amounting to $325, for serving summonses in the Sunday liquor-selling cases, was presented and referred.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the former Board of Supervisors disapproved of certain portions of the estimate of the Board of Education for 1858, and returned the same with their objection. The Board of Education, on the same being returned to them, adhered to their former action by a two-thirds vote, with a modification in regard to an appropriation of $125,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation of 1854. The estimate, with this modification, is resubmitted.

The paper was referred, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE CANAL-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE INJURED MAN.—JAMES DUYNCKINCK, the young man who was shot on Monday evening, by J. FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, a constable of the Tenth Ward, at the lager bier and billiard saloon of JOHN MULLER, No. 108 Canal-street, is still alive, although his recovery is considered very doubtful. The attending physicians have not yet been able to trace the bullet. Coroner CONNERY went yesterday to the residence of the wounded man, No. 20 Eldridge-street, and after impanneling a jury, took his *ante-mortem* examination. DUYNCKINCK made the following statement: I was playing a game of billiards at No. 108 Canal-street, with Joseph Winfield; a row occurred between persons looking on, when one of the parties struck Budenkoff a blow on the head; I interfered and tried to separate them; Budenkoff drew a revolver and fired at me; the ball entered my stomach; I was as close as possible to him when he fired; the names of some of the men present are Patrick Nally, Thomas Logan, and another man; Mr. Budenkoff, the constable, had no previous grudge against me; I do not know that anything happened in the room that would lead me to think that the prisoner intended to take my life, although he shot me."

The Jury, after hearing the statement, rendered the following verdict: "That JAMES DUYNCKINCK was wounded in the abdomen by J. FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, on the 15th of February, 1858, at the house of JOHN MULLER, but whether with the intent to kill or not the Jury cannot state from the testimony of the wounded man." On the rendition of the verdict BUDENKOFF was locked up in the Tombs, to await the result of DUYNCKINCK's injuries.

BOY RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS AND KILLED.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at No. 101 West Thirty-sixth-street, upon the body of a boy 11 years of age, named JOHN WESLEY, who was run over by an omnibus at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. The evidence showed that the boy was flying a kite, and paid no attention to the warning of the driver, although the latter made every effort in his power to prevent the occurrence. The Jury exonerated the driver, JOHN H. WATSON, from blame, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

UNKNOWN PERSON FOUND DEAD IN THE BOWERY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, on the body of an unknown German found dead on Monday night in the Bowery near Fifth-street. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was the result of apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased was about 40 years of age, bald headed, and dressed in a brown coat, striped vest, buff pants and glazed cap. The body was removed to the dead house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A man, giving his name as Charles Sauter, was arrested on Monday for driving his lager-bier wagon over an Irish woman named Ellen Henderson, in the First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, from which she received injuries causing her death soon after. Dr. Mott attended the sufferer, and after her death Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body. A verdict was rendered censuring SAUTER, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased resided at No. 205 East Thirteenth-street, and leaves a husband and two children.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A German musician, named ULRICH ARNEM, on Sunday afternoon, while intoxicated, fell off the Harlem pier into the river. Officers EADIE and HAZDEN, of the Twelfth Ward, jumped after him, and succeeded after great efforts in rescuing him. The musician showed his appreciation of the officers' efforts in his behalf by asking them to take a "horn" with him.

Police Intelligence.

PUGILISTS AT A BALL—A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—A disturbance took place last evening at a ball at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-sreet, in which Officer Thomas, of the Sixteenth Ward, was severely beaten. It appears that this officer was present to preserve order, and thought fit to arrest a noisy loafer, when he was assaulted by Jim Hughes, a notorious fighting man who has often figured in the Police reports, and was shot in a drunken brawl up-town some months since, from the effects of which he barely recovered. Joe Coburn, a professed pugilist, "pitched into" Officer Thomas also, and there was a lively knock-down fight for some minutes, when other officers arriving, the pugilists were secured and taken to the Station-house, where they remained locked up all night. In the morning the parties were taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Michael Duffy became bail for Hughes, and Ex-Councilman Dunn for Coburn. Some time since Coburn broke into the saloon of a woman named Bovie, and though a warrant was issued for his arrest, he had not turned up until this occurrence. He was obliged to find bail in the sum of $500 for the latter offence. Dunn became his surety in this case also.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE—CULPABLE HOTEL CLERK.—A telegraphic dispatch was received on Monday evening by Mr. Brevoort, Special Aid to the General Superintendent of Police, from the Chief of Police of Reading, Pennsylvania, announcing that a man, named Eleazor Light, had fled to this City, and requesting his arrest. It was stated that Light was charged with seduction under aggravated circumstances. The matter was placed in the hands of Officer Ostrander, together with a description of the accused. After making inquiries at various hotels the officer finally discovered that Light was stopping at Lovejoy's under the name of John Long. The officer stated his business to one of the clerks, and arranged to call at the hotel at a certain hour, when the latter assured him Mr. Light would be in. Happening to come a little before the time agreed upon, the officer discovered that the clerk had "blown" on him, and was aiding the fugitive in making his escape. The officer speedily interfered, and took Light, *alias* Long, into custody. The prisoner was handed over to the Chief of Police of Reading, who arrived yesterday morning in the City, and was taken back in the afternoon to Reading.

SEWING GIRLS AFTER THEIR PAY.—Three sewing girls named Jane Owens, Martha Neil and Mary Ann Fitzgerald made complaint yesterday before the Mayor against Joseph Stewart, tailor, No. 100 Rose-street. The girls alleged that Stewart owed them $12, and refused to pay them anything, on the ground that their work was "botched." Officer Van Arsdale was sent to Stewart's place to recover the money, when he was assaulted by Stewart. The officer arrested him and brought him before the Mayor, and the latter told him if he would pay the girls he would permit him to go. The knight of the thimble promised to raise the money, and went away with an indignant but woeful countenance.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Gerodett, of the Fourth Ward, noticed two suspicious looking men prowling about South-street. In a short time they broke into the grocery store of Thos. Underhill, No. 181 South-street, and soon came out, each having on his back a load of plunder. The officer forthwith arrested them, and yesterday they were taken before Justice OSBORN who locked them up. The prisoners were Irishmen, and gave their names as John Murphy and Pat. Nugent.

MORE POLICY DEALERS ARRESTED.—Four alleged policy-dealers were arrested, yesterday, by Sergeant Berney. Their names are Albert Smith, No. 72 Marion street; Michael Goodwin, No. 128 Beekman-street; Charles Decker, No. 53 Mercer-street, and Benjamin Cassidy, No. 128 Beekman-street; and Thomas Kerrigan, No. 49 Marion-street. They were taken before the Mayor and held to bail in $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

BROADWAY CYPRIANS.—The Mayor's squad, last evening, arrested a number of characterless girls in Broadway. The prisoners were taken to the nearest Station-houses. Mayor TIEMANN has given orders to clear the streets of these women whenever found noisy or otherwise disturbing the peace.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—Officer Baldwin, of the Mayor's office, on Monday arrested Reuben Perssee, a boy, 16 years of age, charged with stealing a gold watch belonging to Mr. Baldwin, of the Five Points Mission House. The accused was taken before the Mayor, and sent to the House of Refuge for six months.

BREAKING UP A GAMBLING-HOUSE.—Leonard Marshall was arrested, Monday, charged with keeping a gambling-honse at No. 103 Bowery. He was brought before Mayor TIEMANN, and discharged on his signing a bond pledging himself to give up the business.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Mary Rigan, an Irish woman on her way to California to join her husband, complained Monday at the Mayor's office of having been swindled out of $150, at a bogus ticket office in Warren, near West-street. An officer was sent to the office and the money recovered.

A POLICE RETURN.—Wm. J. Redpath, who keeps an intelligence office at No. 347 Broadway, was compelled on Monday to return to its rightful owner $100, which it was alleged he had obtained unjustly from a Mr. Wm. Chase, of Ohio.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 2 o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 176 William-street, occupied as a rag and paper dépôt by Messrs. MORIN & Co. The firemen were promptly on hand and prevented the fire from spreading beyond the basement. Messrs. MORIN & Co. lost about $200, and are uninsured. JOHN HARTER who keeps a porter house on the first floor, and HENRY SIMONTON, Exchange broker on the same floor, suffered some loss from water.

UNABLE TO EXPLAIN.—Officer JUMP, of the Twenty-first Ward, on Sunday afternoon found an Irish laborer named MARTIN MULLHALL, lying senseless in a vacant lot corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue. A serious wound was on the back of his head, but whether it was the result of a fall or violence, could not be determined, as MULLHALL was unable to give any explanation. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and lotions drive the disease to the brain. This ointment penetrates far below the surface, and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin it is equally reliable.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama of "Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri," and the revived great pantomime of "Boreas," are to be repeated at the favorite place of amusement to-night. The performances concluding with, for the first time, a drama called "Lestelle; or, The Wrecker's Bride." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and the celebrated Carlo Family, (seven in number,) together with the full strength of the Company.

[Advertisement.]

TRUTH IS THE SECRET OF POWER.—This solemn fact underlies the whole structure of the social system. And what is a nation's truth, but its patriotism? The "Pioneer Patriot" is repeated this afternoon and evening at BARNUM'S Museum.

[Advertisement.]

ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—Large size for 50 cents.

The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at

ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW JERSEY.

SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN.—Mrs. ELIZABATH HEPPE, residing in the house corner of Washington and Third-streets, Hoboken, committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking arsenic. She procured the poison herself, at a drug store near by, on Saturday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, and after retiring to her room took a heavy dose. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning one of her sons was attracted to her room by strange noises and groans of distress. Drs. ELDER and LUDWIG were immediately summoned, and they applied the usual remedies, but without avail, as she died soon after. She confessed to the physicians that she had taken the poison with the design of self-destruction, but gave no reason for the act; and there is no cause known other than some slight money difficulties. She was a widow, a native of Germany, and about 50 years of age. Coroner SAMUEL WHITNEY impanneled a jury and held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict of suicide by poisoning.

ARREST OF ELMIRA BURGLARS.—Officers KELLY, of Elmira, N. Y., and CLARK, of Jersey City, on Saturday night arrested HENRY STEVENS at Newark, and on Sunday night a Mr. OUTRAM at Jersey City, both charged with being concerned in the robbery of about $3,000 worth of silks from the store of B. G. CARPENTER & Co., in Elmira, on the 4th inst. They were traced to Newark by a box of goods which they had sent by express to that place. The officers were in waiting, and when STEVENS called at the express office for the goods, he was taken into custody. OUTRAM was arrested at a boarding-house in Jersey City. In his room were found carpet-bags, containing a portion of the stolen silks, some hair-dye, and a lot of skeleton keys. Recorder BEDFORD committed them to the Hudson County Jail to await a requisition from the Governor of New-York.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. WILLIAM HOWETH, corner of Erie and South Sixth streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and the sum of $15 stolen from Mr. HOWETH's pockets. No other property was taken. Two watches, in the same room, were undiscovered.

The residence of Dr. SANDERS, corner of Erie and South Fifth streets, was also entered, and a number of valuable articles taken. From the fact that both houses are in the same neighborhood, it is supposed that both robberies were perpetrated by the same parties. No arrests have been made.

☞ The Hudson County Court, with Judge OGDEN presiding, will resume business this morning. There is yet one small case on the criminal calendar, which will be tried first, after which the civil business will be taken up.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67......115
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74..115
500 Virginia 6s........ 92
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 84
10,000 do.......... 83¾
10,000 do.......b30 84
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70.... 79¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75. 79
2,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s. 88
20,000 N.Y.Cen.Bds,'76. 95
11,000 Erie R.R.4th M.B 75
4,000 Erie R.R. Bds.'75 75
5,000 Hud.Riv. 1st Mtg 97½
5,000 Hud Riv. 3d Mtg 60
1,000 Harlem R.R.2dMt 75
1,000 Mich.C.RR. 8 ₱ c
1st M. S'k'g F. C.Bds. 99
11,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds 95
5,000 La C.&M.L.G.Bds 37½
500 Cle.&Tol Div. Bds 60
5,000 E.&N.E.1stM b.b9 82½
97 Phenix Bank........106½
15 Bank of Commerce.101
20 Metropolitan Bank.103
35 Am. Ex. Bank.....103
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank.100
10 Del.& Hud. Can.Co.112½
100 do.........113
50 Penn. Coal Co.... 75
40 do.......... 75¼
150 do.......... 75½
400 Cum. Coal Co....s3 21¼
560 do.......s3 21
350 do.......s30 21
200 do.......b3 21
130 Pacific M. S. Co.... 63
60 do.......... 63¼
100 do......s30 62
200 N. Y. Cen. RR..opg 87
400 do.......opg 86⅞
120 do.......opg 86⅞
30 do.......opg 86¾
85 do.........c 86⅞
50 do......s30 86¾
150 do......b60 87
50 do......b30 86⅞
59 do......b30 87
1250 do.......opg 86⅞
50 Erie Railroad.....c 29⅞
1520 do.......s3 29½
100 do......b60 29⅞
100 do......b30 29⅞
300 do......b30 29¾
30 do.......... 29⅞
109 Hud. Riv. R. R...s10 23
189 do.......... 23¼
100 do.......... 23¾
111 do.......... 23¾
150 do......b30 24
300 do.......... 24
100 Har. R.R........... 13½
25 do.......... 13
50 do.......b30 13
250 do.........s3 12¾
300 do.......b30 12½
1350 do.......... 12½
62 Har. R.R. Pref..... 22
50 do.......... 22½
600 Reading R.R........ 56½
300 do......b60 57
200 do......b30 57
100 do......b30 57⅛
11 New-Jersey R.R.....122
29 Cleve. P. & A.R.R.112
12 Mich. Cen. R. R..... 69¾
100 do.......... 70
100 do......b30 70½
25 do......b60 70½
797 Mic. So.&N. I. R.R. 23
100 do.......... 23½
100 do......b60 23½
63 Mic S.&N. I.prf.S'k 42
25 do.......... 43
50 Panama Railroad.... 102½
395 do.......... 103
50 do......b30 103½
250 Ill. Cen. R. R....b3 96½
110 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 16
200 do.........s5 16½
96 do.......... 16¾
140 Galena & Chi. R.R. 90
50 do.......... 90¼
50 do.......... 90½
63 do.......... 91
50 do.......... 91¼
50 do.......... 92
700 Clev. & Toledo R.R. 44¾
222 do.......... 44⅞
700 do......b30 45
950 do.......... 45
300 do......b30 45¾
100 do......b15 45¾
105 C. & Rock I. R. R.. 79
50 do.......... 79½
100 do......s10 80
71 do.......... 80¼
50 do......b60 80½
100 do......b60 81
160 do......b30 81
387 do.......... 80
50 do.......b3 80¼
75 Mil. & Miss. R. R... 33½
100 La C. & Mil.R.R.s30 10½
256 do.......... 10½
150 do.......... 10¾
200 do.......... 10¾
100 do......s30 10¼
16 C. B. & Quin. R. R. 76
500 Canton Co.......b60 22
100 American Coal Co. 22

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Missouri St. 6s. 84
5,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90 88
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.. 80
1,000 City 5s, '68...... 96½
8 000 Mch. C. 8 per cent.
1st mt. S. F ct. bs 99
5,000 do.......... 99¼
25 Pacific M.S.S. Co.. 63⅝
100 do......s30 62
50 do.......... 63
50 Penn. Coal Co..... 76
150 do.......... 76½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.b30 87
100 do......s15 86⅞
50 do.......opg 86⅞
180 do......b60 87¼
160 Erie Railroad...b30 29⅞
67 do.......... 29¾
290 do.......... 29⅞
50 do........s5 29⅝
300 do........s3 29¾
315 Hud. River R. R.... 25
300 do.......... 26
160 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 18
100 Harlem R. R....... 12½
100 do.......... 12¾
350 do.......... 12½
100 do.......... 13
50 Har. R. R. Pref..... 21½
100 Reading R. R....... 59⅛
200 do.......... 59⅝
600 do.......btw 59
200 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 70
250 do......b30 70½
300 Mich. So.&N.I.R.R. 24¼
150 do.......... 24½
5 M.S.&N.I.R.R.pr.s. 44½
136 do.......... 45
10 Panama Railroad.. 103¼
100 do.......... 103½
105 Ill. Cen. R. R..... 97
100 do.......... 97¼
100 Cleve.& Tol. R.R. b3 46½
700 do.......... 46¼
200 Chic. & R.I.R.R..... 81
250 La C.&M.R.R...s30 10½
200 do......b10 10½
300 do.......... 10¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 New-York and Harlem R. 7s	Int. add.	74¼
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add.	97¼
$3,000 New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add.	60¼
$1,000 Mil. and Horicon R. 1st. M.	Int. add.	15½
$1,500 California 7s	Flat.	81¼
$1,790 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858		70
$500 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		56¼
$1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		55½
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83⅛
$4,060 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	88
$5,000 Virginia 6s	Int. add.	90¼
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	69¼
20 shares Park Bank		95½
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		98
10 shares Bank of Commerce		100½
10 shares Continental Bank Stock		97¼
25 shares People's Bank		95
40 shares Ocean Bank		83½
50 shares Phenix Bank		106½
20 shares Oriental Bank		97
50 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co		118
50 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co		116¼
100 shares Harlem Railroad Co		12½
25 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co		10½
7 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co		49¾
15 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		62¼
23 shares East River Bank		58⅛
10 shares Artisans' Bank		80
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		101½
20 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co		94½
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		118¼
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		117¾
12 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		117
8,000 shares Aberdeen Mining Co		2¼c.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The mail steamer for Europe to-morrow will carry out advices of the continued rise in Stocks and Cotton; increased ease and cheapness in money; a strong report of the condition of the Banks in the principal commercial cities, and declining rates of Exchange on England. The remittances by this opportunity go forward, for the most part, in bills bought at a reduction of ½@½ ₱ cent. from last packet day, and the amount of Gold employed, instead of ten and a quarter millions, as by the last direct Cunarder, falls to about half a million of dollars. The rates of Exchange on London, bankers' names, 109½@109¾; on Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The non-receipt of the European mail by the *Niagara* at Boston, has interfered with the outward correspondence by the present packet.

The chief interest of the Street, to-day, is concentrated on the Stock Exchange, where the excitement to buy for the rise can be compared to nothing more closely than the panic feeling of last Fall to sell short or to be rid of Stocks altogether. At the Board, this morning, the Western Railway and Panama Shares jumped up 2@2½ ₱ cent., almost at a single bound, the additional rise being sustained through the day. New-York Central and Erie were, also, well supported at the large advance of yesterday, and this afternoon Reading, which had been quiet at about 56 ₱ cent. for a week or ten days, took an upward start and touched 60½ ₱ cent. The Pacific Mail Shares have recovered 6 ₱ cent. from the depression of last week, and the sometime-neglected Cleveland and Pittsburg Shares have advanced from $12 to $18. The Bond list, to-day, though generally steady, participated less than usual, of late, in the dealings at the Board. The rise in Galena and Chicago Shares was from 89½ to 92½ ₱ cent.; Rock Island from 77½ to 81; Michigan Southern, preferred, from 40 to 45; Common Shares from 23 to 24; Hudson River from 22½ to 24; Michigan Central to 70 ₱ cent.; Toledo from 44¾ to 46½; Pennsylvania Coal to 76½, ex dividend, and Panama from 101½ to 103½, ex dividend. The general market left off firm: New-York Central 87, and Erie 29¾ ₱ cent. In Illinois Centrals the dealings are not heavy, but the Shares rose to 97@97½ ₱ cent.

It was made known among the Brokers to-day that a member of the Stock Exchange, operating for the decline, and who had been, for some time past, considerably *short* of New-York Central shares, was unable to respond to his contracts in full, owing to the recent very rapid advance in the market. The party was quite fortunate last Fall on the same tack, and had the reputation of realizing about $150,000, the whole of which he has paid out since the reaction. The present differences against him, over and above his means, are stated to be comparatively moderate, and he proposes 50 cents on the dollar, which will no doubt be accepted by his creditors. Most of the parties who operated with him last season have since changed with the times, and become leading and thus far successful *Bulls* in the market.

The Bank statement of this morning is generally interesting as showing an increased ability at bank, without a corresponding demand for money either from the Street, for speculative objects, or from the circles of regular trade.

At the annual election of Directors for the Bank of the Republic to-day, the old Board were reëlected, with the exception of Mr. JAMES W. PHILLIPS, resigned. In his place, Mr. BOORMAN JOHNSTON was substituted.

The article on the "Prospects of the Cotton Trade," which we publish, as from an old correspondent in a neighboring city, will, no doubt, attract attention, if for nothing else, for its views adverse to the future of the market. We may differ somewhat from the general conclusion of the writer, as we do widely from a portion of his figures, without meaning to detract from the claims which his intelligent course of reasoning makes upon the prudent merchant and speculator.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—FEB. 15.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,074,064	$600,141	$1,413,500
North America	1,000,000	2,478,397	675,967	1,554,137
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,259,265	933,666	2,317,961
Commercial	841,400	1,239,000	233,000	551,000
Mechanics	800,000	1,317,740	355,304	777,436
N. Liberties	500,000	1,196,000	207,000	791,000
Southwark	250,000	693,347	302,698	544,128
Kensington	250,000	613,254	113,555	358,150
P. Township	350,000	560,504	149,699	406,660
Western	418,600	1,201,612	253,459	845,281
Man. & Mech.	544,375	925,887	125,315	448,700
Commerce	250,000	588,825	181,652	432,221
Girard	1,250,000	1,384,195	265,270	588,473
Tradesmen's	150,000	439,134	114,006	344,281
Consolidation	298,570	341,434	56,667	145,549
City	441,150	586,757	122,636	241,625
Commonwealth	155,970	142,069	133,954	127,250
Totals	$11,300,065	$20,071,474	$4,823,989	$11,887,342

Aggregate circulation, $1,550,218.

	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.		
Loans	$20,359,226	$20,071,474	Dec.	$287,752
Specie	4,668,085	4,823,989	Inc.	155,704
Due from other B'ks	1,949,081	1,986,983	Inc.	37,902
Due other Banks	3,531,721	2,967,933	Dec.	563,788
Deposits	11,904,519	11,889,342	Dec.	15,177
Circulation	1,293,046	1,559,218	Inc.	266,172

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,319,112	$1,460,308	$1,577,894
Previously Reported	6,860,480	5,958,372	5,554,895
Since Jan. 1	$8,179,592	$7,418,680	$7,132,78

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of January, 1858, were

	$375,779
Earnings January, 1857	345,518
Increase January, 1858	30,261

The January receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, this year and last, were as follows:

	1857.	1858.		
Passengers	$46,565 76	$54,678 73	Gain	$8,092 97
Freight	25,642 22	12,555 03	Loss	13,070 19
	$72,209 98	$67,232 76		$4,977 22

The Boston Money Market is working easier. The *Post*, of that city, in its Weekly Review, says:

"If there be any change in money since our last it is to yet greater abundance. In all first-class circles it is said to be *very* easy, while the bank specie continues to increase slowly, and is now considerably over $7,000,000. The general feature, tone and prices of the market exhibits no alteration. We quote 6@7 ₱ cent. as the street range for the *very best* paper. Comparatively little is done, however, outside; and within the banks, the loans run pretty high, but, of course, are altogether smaller than they might be, considering the ready means at command. There is, as yet, no disposition to force loans upon borrowers, and as nothing new is going on, there is no desire to borrow, except for present actual purposes, which call for a limited supply only. There is exceeding dullness everywhere in State street. Most people do not expect much business until next Autumn, although it is not to be doubted that a healthy, moderate trade will be done in the Spring in most branches. New-York funds have been in better demand recently, but are in tolerably fair supply. Sterling Exchange has been inactive since Wednesday on account of the withdrawal of the Collins steamer of Saturday. On Saturday the best drawn bills were sold at 9¾ to remitters. The best houses are drawing to order at 9¾@10, and are purchasing at 9½ and under."

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency Land Warrants this week as follows:

New-York State Currency, ⅜; New-England, ¼; East Jersey, ¼; West Jersey, ⅜; Philadelphia, ¼; Interior Pennsylvania, 1½; Baltimore, ⅜; Interior Maryland, 1¼; Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and New-Orleans, 1½; South Carolina and Georgia, 3; North Carolina, 4; Virginia, 3; Illinois and Wisconsin, 3½; Tennessee, 6; Michigan, 2; Canada, 1.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$ 96	40	$1 02
80	88	80	91
120	80	120	83
160	88	160	91

Bank of England Notes ₱ £ $4 80@$4 85.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

We have again to notice a week of activity in the Stock Exchange, both in State and in the most speculative Railroad Shares. But while there has been but little variation in the former, the latter have been subject to the most violent fluctuations. The speculation has been most active in those shares, which, offering the widest diversity of opinion as to their basis, are more sensitive to prospective improvement, and in those which, although well based, have hitherto participated in a less degree in the advance. There is also some return towards a disposition to deal in Railroad Bonds, both in those that have a speculative value and in those which recommend themselves by a solid basis. At the close the market is considerably up, and the spirit of speculation on the increase. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have been very active, closing at a rise of ⅜. The following have been so in a less degree: Tennessee 6s with a decline of ⅜; Virginia 6s with a rise of ½, and California 7s and North Carolina 6s at well-sustained prices. City and County Bonds—There has been a moderate activity in St. Louis City and County 7s; in Brooklyn 6s and in Memphis 6s, guaranteed by Tennessee, without change in price; Milwaukee 7s, since the drawing to supply the sinking fund, have an upward tendency. Railroad Bonds—The transactions have been moderately active, and embrace a large number of those dealt in at the Stock Exchange. The various issues of the Erie Railroad, in view of the probable negotiation of the new loan, have again advanced, the First Mortgage 3, the Third Mortgage 3½, the 7s, of 1862, 7, those of 1871, 8½, and those of 1875, 12½ ₱ cent. There has also been a large rise in the Bonds of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; the advance in the latter being aided by the success in the negotiation of the loan intended to fund the floating debt. Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., and New-York Central Bonds, have varied but little. La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds have been active, and have fallen 5 ₱ cent. on the publication of the annual report. We notice large sales of Milwaukee and Mississippi Second Mortgage 10 ₱ cents. at from 67½@70. They are held for an advance. Railroad shares —With the exception of Illinois Central, the advance has been large in most of these. The speculative movement has been active in Erie at an advance of 5¼, and in Harlem, of which the common stock has touched 10½ and 17, closing at 13, and the preferred stock 18½, and 29, closing at 22½. The following have also advanced; Chicago and Rock Island, 10¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 3; Galena and Chicago, 9¾; Michigan Southern, 3¼; Michigan Central, 9; New-York Central, 5¼; Panama 6s and Reading 3½ ₱ cent. Money without change, say from 5@7; Paper from 7@10, for good current signatures.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract from Marie & Kanz's Circular.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

Since our advices of the 8th inst there has been a very marked buoyancy in the Stock Market, with great activity, and a considerable advance on all classes of securities, but more particularly on Railroad Shares. Our last advices from Europe are to the 30th ult., received yesterday per telegraph from Halifax. The Bank of England had reduced its rate to 4 ₱ cent., and money was abundant at 3 ₱ cent. outside of the Bank. This news and the prospect of the early negotiation in London of the Erie Loan have had a very stimulating effect in the speculation tendencies of our market. General business is beginning gradually to revive and many houses which stopped in October have recently been able to resume payments. State Stocks have advanced, with active sales, (amounting to $1,000,000, two-thirds of which in Missouris;) Virginias have risen ½; Missouris ¾; California 1; Michigan ½; Indiana 5s ¼; Tennessee; North Carolina, Ohio, New-York 6s without change. United States 6 ₱ cent. sold at 115. City and County Bonds—The improved demand noticed in our last Circular has continued and prices have gone higher in several instances, for St. Louis City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds. Railroad issues have sold to some extent at 2½ ₱ cent. advance; Chicago 6s are up 2 ₱ cent.; do. 7s 3½; Milwaukee 7s and Kentucky Funds 2½ ₱ cent., and scarce; Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, sold at former rates; Brooklyn 6s fell off 1 ₱ cent.; St. Louis County 7 ₱ cent. without change; a lot of San Francisco 7s (Short Loan) sold at some reduction. Railroad Bonds—A general advance, particularly in Erie Bonds. The sales of Bonds are about $500,000 for the week. Erie 1st mortgages have advanced 5 ₱ cent.; do. 2d mortgages, 2; do. 3d mortgages, 3; do. 4th mortgages, sales at 75; do. 1875, 12½; do. 1871, 9; do. 1862, sales at 60, being 10 ₱ cent. advance; New-York Central 6s without change; do. 7s 1864, 1 ₱ cent. higher; do. 7s 1876, 2; Illinois Central Construction, no change; do. Freeland Bonds in better demand, at 3½ ₱ cent. advance; Michigan Central 1st mortgages, 3 ₱ cent.; Hudson River 1st mortgages, sales at 97½; do. 2d mortgages, 2 ₱ cent. higher; do. 3d mortgages, 3; Harlem 1st mortgages, 7½; Galena and Chicago 1st mortgages, sales at 95; do. 2d mortgages, up to 4½; La Crosse and Milwaukee L. G. B'ds, 3 ₱ cent. lower. Railroad Bond Shares—A general and very heavy advance. Sales considerable, (exceeding 150,000 shares,) the most active being Erie, New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and Harlem, (20,000 shares.) Erie has advanced 5½; New-York Central, 5½; Panama, 6; Michigan Central, 9; Michigan Southern, 3½; Michigan Preferred, 8; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 4½; Cleveland and Toledo, 2½; Chicago and Rock Island, 10¾; Galena and Chicago, 9¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5⅝; Ohio Bond, Quincy and Hudson River, 5. Harlem sales at 17, closing at 12½, being a rise of 2½ for the week. Harlem Preferred sales at 29, closing at 22½; rise of the week, 4½. Illinois Central has declined; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ½. Money very abundant. Loans on call, 5@6 ₱ cent.; first-class paper, 5@6; second class, 7½@9; Stock contracts, 7@9. Exchanges—Moderate business quotations closing weak. Chief sales on London at 109½@¾; on Paris, 5.16¼@5.12½.

Signed, MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858

The course of the Stock Market since the date of our last report, 2d inst, has been rather irregular. In the early part of the fortnight the business was moderate, but during the last week it became more important, and for a couple of days the transactions were unusually large. The chief activity has been in Railroad Shares and the more speculative stocks, all of which have had a buoyant tendency, and in some descriptions a very large advance has been realized. Investment securities, although generally scarce and firm, have not participated to any extent in the upward movement, and in some cases our present quotations show a slight decline from the closing prices of the previous fortnight. The present movement in the Stock Market partakes more largely of a speculative character than any which has taken place since the recovery from the panic; and unproductive securities which have for some time past been neglected now attract more particularly the attention of operators, any question as to their intrinsic value being apparently for the moment disregarded. For the last few days the tone of the Market has been feverish. Under heavy sales in realization of profits, prices have generally receded from the highest points, but have again a decided upward tendency at the close.

The Money Market continues very easy, although the great activity in the stock market has to some extent increased the demand. Call loans are readily obtained at 5@7 ₱ cent., and the supply on first-class collaterals is still superabundant. The rates of discount are unchanged. All the prime paper offered is taken by the banks at 6@7 ₱ cent. The bank returns for the fortnight show an aggregate of loans of $103,983,306, and of specie of $30,226,275, being an increase in the former of $1,603,217, which it is supposed is mostly in loans on stocks, and a decrease in the latter of $1,047,748. The exports of specie for the fortnight amount to $2,977,521 and the receipts of gold from California to $1,348,507.

For Foreign Exchanges the market is heavy, the supply of bills gradually increasing; but the demand continues active, and rates are as yet without important change.

CAMMANN & CO.

The Prospects of the Cotton Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In May, 1857, you published an article in the columns of this paper, relative to the position of the Cotton trade and the probabitities of the future movements in the article. The views which you then presented, although greatly doubted at the time, and answered subsequently by a correspondent, were finally all verified as the Summer advanced, and the price of Middlings reached a higher figure than had been known for years. The present Cotton season opened under auspices that indicated the maintenance of a high range of quotations for the entire crop. The revulsion which shortly followed, completely destroyed these anticipations, and has entirely revolutionized the position of the article. Therefore, while last year there was no doubt that Middling Cotton would finally be sold in Liverpool at 9d., so now it is equally certain that during the next Summer we shall see a lower range of prices than has been known for several years. The effect of the commercial and financial troubles, from which we have just emerged, will not pass away in a moment. The occasion of these difficulties had been an excess of commercial activity, and the sad developments made public through the various casualties, has, for the present, prostrated confidence. Hence the liquidation of liabilities, and the return of capital to the commercial centres. At all these points capital is cheap, because securities are scarce. Until commerce is again fairly established, this will continue. In the interim, the prices of leading staples are depressed, and the ability to consume is lessened.

The mediums through which the consumers are supplied find it necessary to curtail their operations, and everything is brought as nearly as possible to a normal position. Stocks of goods cannot be disposed of, and remain to await the gradual return of animation. Our commercial condition resembles most closely a patient who has suffered a violent attack of fever. We have passed the crisis; we are convalescent, but we are weak. The blood, the life-sustaining element, has all been drawn from the extremities to the heart, whose pulsations are once more calm and regular; but until the blood be driven back again to these weakened extremities, the patient cannot sit up. But as strength returns he will sit up; then he will walk, and presently once more engage in the active pursuits of life. But before the mercantile world can recover this health, the money that is now laying dormant in the Banks of the seaboard, must find its way back to the interior, from which it has been drawn. Therefore, I am not of those who look for an early resumption of active trade in those departments which disseminate the necessaries and luxuries of life to the community. Nor do I consider that it would be desirable to restore trade to the position which it occupied last July. There was evidently an artificial condition of things, which, being unhealthy, resulted in the final catastrophe.

The Cotton manufacturing interests have been, and will continue to be, among the most serious sufferers. The mills in this country have to a great extent suspended work, and until the stocks of manufactured fabrics are reduced, cannot resume. Although not to as great an extent, still upon a larger scale, there has been a similar suspension of operations abroad. The extent of this may be thus shown in both Europe and America:

	Bales.
Consumption of Cotton in Europe from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1857	2,518,000
Consumption same time United States	530,000
Consumption for first nine months of year equal to about 340,000 bales ₱ month.	3,048,000
Consumption of Europe from Oct. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858	560,000
Consumption United States same time	40,000
Total for three months	600,000

equal to 200,000 bales ₱ month. Here is a total falling off of upwards of 140,000 bales ₱ month, or if carried on throughout the year, will amount to about one million seven hundred thousand bales. It is generally understood that the supply from all quarters will not vary materially from last year. The crop of the United States will probably be rather more than that of last season. In this position of matters what will be the probable stock in Liverpool on Oct. 1, 1858, when the crop of 1858 will commence to arrive in market? The stock on hand in Great Britain on Jan. 1 ... 440,000

United States crop estimated	3,000,000	
of which for U.S. consumpti'n. 350,000		
France and the Continent..... 750,000	—1,100,000	
Leaves for Great Britain	1,900,000	
of which had been received on Jan. 1..	180,000	—1,720,000
Receipts from other points, say		650,000
Supply till Oct. 1, 1858		2,810,000
Estimated consumption for 39 weeks, at 35,000 ₱ week, is	1,365,000	
Export estimated from Great Britain	200,000	—1,565,000
Leaves a stock on hand in Great Britain		1,145,000

Can cheap money, or cheap food, prevent a decided decline in the value of this article under the pressure of such an unprecedented stock, and with the possibility of an American crop of 3,750,000 bales for 1858? It will become a question next Summer, as it has in previous years, what shall we do with this enormous excess? and when once the Manchester people see their power, they will use it. The recent advances in Liverpool have doubtless to some extent been mere decoys to induce heavy shipments, and to bring out all the Cotton. It will succeed in both cases, and will be doubly fatal to the owners of Cotton next Summer. I have estimated the consumption of Cotton in England for the next nine months at 35,000 bales per week, because the general tenor of the English circulars indicates that figure. My own judgment would declare that estimate too high. Since Oct 1 the deliveries in Great Britain have only averaged 22,500 bales per week. It will require a very considerable resumption of work to increase these deliveries 50 ₱ cent. I have also estimated the consumption of this country for the last seven months of the Cotton season at 300,000 bales. This will probably not be realized. If prices of the raw material are maintained at the present standard, there will not be over 150,000 bales required, swelling the surplus for export, and making the stock in Great Britain 1,400,000 bales on Oct. 1.

In this condition of things, would it not be well for Cotton operators to move with more caution? They will surely find that, when the excess of supply becomes so clearly demonstrated, nothing will save the downward movement, and as we are now far above the legitimate value of the article, under the circumstances, so will we then go as much below. A disastrous result impends over every shipment that is now made, and none but the most reckless will embark their fortunes in such ventures. It was to be hoped the experiences of October, 1857, would have exercised greater influence on the speculative tendency of the age, but it seems that nothing can restrain the enterprising character which now marks commercial operations, and which, it is to be feared, will soon lead us again into ruin and disaster.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR a shade lower; sales of 1,200 bbls. Howard-street and Ohio Superfine at $4 37½. WHEAT is unchanged; Red, $1@$1 06; White, $1 15@$1 20. CORN is steady at 56c.@58c. for White, and 57c. for Yellow. WHISKY is firm at 21¼c. for City, and 22½c. @23c. for Ohio. PROVISIONS very stiff; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.@8c.; Sides, 8¼c. Bacon Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Pork, $17 for Mess, and $13 for Prime. LARD, 9½c.@10c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

HOGS unchanged. Whole number packed so far 443,500 against 344,000 for the same time last year. Receipts last week 15,500. PROVISIONS quiet; sellers disposed to realize, but buyers holding back. BULK MEATS more offered. Shoulders at 6¼c., and 7¼c. for sides. BACON offered at 7c.@9c. without buyers. MESS PORK, $15 50. WHISKY, 17¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c. FLOUR receipts light; sales of Ohio Extra at $5. WHEAT has a declining tendency; sales of Red at $1, and White at $1 20@$1 30. CORN has advanced 1c.; Yellow 60c. PROVISIONS buoyant. MESS PORK, $17. Bacon advanced ½c.; Hams, 11c.@13c.; Sides, 9¾c.@10c. BULK MEATS have advanced; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9c. LARD, 10⅛c.@11⅛c., in bbls. and kegs. WHISKY, 20c.@21c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The prices of COTTON here and at Augusta have declined ¼c. Dealers are waiting for the advices by the *Baltic*.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Tuesday.*—*First Board.*—$1,000 City Coupons 6s, 97¼; $200 City 6s, 91¼; $500 do., 91¼; $4,600 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 43; $300 Lehigh Navigation 6s, '84, 86½; $500 Reading Railroad 7s, 73; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 78½; 60 Lehigh Scrip, 40; 10 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 8¼; 200 do., 9; 14 Minehill Railroad, 61; 1 do., 60⅛; 65 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 19; 300 New-Creek, ¾; 279 Reading Railroad, 28; 19 do. do., 28⅛; 100 do., 28¼; 1,100 Long Island Railroad, 13¼; 412 Catawissa Railroad, 8; 18 L. Schuylkill Railroad, 38½; 13 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¼; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅛; 6 City Passenger Railroad, 17; Morris Canal, 50½; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 83½; 26 North America Bank, 137; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 110¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves	For	Date.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 18
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Feb. 20
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	March 1
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	March 3
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	March 6
Arago	New-York	Havre	March 6
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10
FROM EUROPE.			
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 10
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 10
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 10
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Philadelphia	New-York	Havana	Feb. 17
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Miss Alice Gourley, Mrs. Van Wagener, A. F. Scudder, C. W. Peterson, P. M. Fleishman, S. Fleishman and lady, Miss Tyler, Mrs. F. L. Bachelder, infant and servant. F. B. Baker, A. H. Martin, Capt. Brown, W. G. Pool, F. J. Platt, Master E. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lathrop, L. Fried, Mrs. Lasak, Miss Lasak, W. Oliver, W. B. Read—and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon rises..... 10 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 16 | Gov. Island. 11 05 | Hell Gate..... 12 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks America, Witham, Wilmington, Mora & Navarro; C. Shultz, Carr, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Marple, Morton, Genoa, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Ida Ravner, Hammond, Cienfuegos, C. Stetson.

Schooners H. Price, Woolly, City Point; J. W. Miner, Berry, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Bird, Johnson, St. John, N. B., C. A. De Wolff; R. Corson, Corson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Orianna, Pierson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. H. Bennett, Worth, Beaufort, Kibbe & Bunce.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Union, Candiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Saturday, 13th, at noon, 30 miles N. E. from Savannah Bar, passed steamship Star of the South; 14th, at 7:30 P. M., Hatteras Light bearing N. by W., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah; at 8 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, and 10 P. M. with steamship Florida.

Bark Grand Turk, (of Bluehill,) Dolliver, Matanzas Jan. 31, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Frederico, (Dan.) Braabali, City of St. Domingo Jan. 19, with mahogany, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Feb. 15, off Barnegat, saw brig Fornax, bound N.

Schr. Mary Ann Morgan, Morgan, York River, Va., 2 ds., with oysters to John Van Name.

Schr. Island Belle, Overton, Darien 8 ds., with naval stores to D. Glines, Son & Co.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Baker, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. London, (Br.) Grier, Turks Island, Jan. 9, with salt to W. H. Vallance. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost foretopmast, sails, &c. Was towed to the City by steamtug Ocean.

Schr. A. E. Wetmore, Doughty, Virginia, ship timber.

Schr. Lizzie Maul, Maul, Greenwich, N. J., grain.

Schr. Adelaide, Clark, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Telegraph, Rich, Boston for Tangier.

Schr. F. C. Simmons, Freeman, Boston for Tangier.

Schr. Gil Blas, Decker, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Case, Norwich, 2 ds., mdse. to master.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah 4 days, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage. Feb. 13, lat. 36 30 N., lon. 75 50 W., passed bark Joseph Hale, (of Portland,) steering N.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, Baltimore, 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—Sunrise, W. S. W.; sunset, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Ships Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool; Republick, (Brem.) Brookman, London; barks Evadne, Dean, Valparaiso; John Payson, Fuller, Curacoa.

Below.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, from New-Orleans.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, Mount, from Havana.—By Capt. W. Francis of steamtug Huntress.

Memoranda.

The clipper ship Sunshine, 1,400 tons, was this morning taken on the large Balance Dock for examination.

The bark Magdalene was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—Provincetown, 12th—Arr. brig T. Conner, from New-York.

Spoken—Feb. 7, lat. 36 50, lon. 70, bark Tom Corwin, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

CHATHAM, Feb. 16—The schr. Eben A. Atkins, from Rockland for Richmond, Va., put into Monomoy Point, to-day, with cargo of lime, on fire.

HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 16—Arr. brig Indian Queen, (of Boston,) from Matanzas bound to Philadelphia, with sugar and molasses. Encountered a heavy gale on the 5th inst., and on the 11th of the same month the vessel commenced leaking. Threw over deck load, and put in here for repairs.

Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15—The brig Marietta, from Demarara to Baltimore, is ashore on Seven Foot Knoll, in our Bay, having gone on during the blow of last night. Two steam tugs were alongside, but could not succeed in pulling her off. A lighter has been sent to take cargo if necessary.—[By Telegraph.]

ABSECOM, Feb. 15—George Daniels, Esq., owner of the ship Flying Dutchman, received a letter this afternoon, from Capt. Hubbard, stating that she went ashore on the night of the 14th, at 8 o'clock, bearing N. E. from Absecom, for three days. He mistook Absecom Light for Barnegat. The vessel has about 10 feet water in her hold. The Underwriters' Agent, from the Beach, had gone on board.

Additional Ship News by the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Calcutta—Arr. Dec. 14, Medford, Gray, from Penang; 15th, Frank Johnson, Lothrop, from Hong Kong; 20th, John Knox, Guin, from Buenos Ayres; 21st, [illegible] Martin, from Liverpool. Cleared, Dec. 21, Mercury, Hubbard, for Boston.

Hong Kong—Arr. Dec. 3, Kathay, Stoddard, from Samarang; 4th, Ocean Chief, Brown, from Chittagong; and [illegible] Mathews, from do.; 14th, Nimrod, Whiting, from Bombay.

Shanghae—Arr. Dec. 5, Joshua Bates, McCallum, from Hong Kong; Bareda Bros, Fell, from do.

Manila—Nov. 18, arrived Belle of the West, Howes, from Shanghae, and sailed 20th; 20th, Antelope, Cole, from Hong Kong; 21st, Storm King, Callaghan, from Hong Kong. Dec. 19, Reynard, Dixey, from Hong Kong; 20th, Ambrosia, [illegible], from Amoy.

Amoy—Dec. 3, arr. R. B. Milan, Risley, from Hong Kong.

Foo Chow Foo—Dec. 5, arr. John Wade, Welch, from Hong Kong.

Rangoon—Nov. 5, arr. Eagle Speed, Fuller, from Point de Galle.

Malta—Jan. 20, sailed, Young Greek, Harding, for Smyrna.

Marseilles—Jan. 26, arr., Harrisburg, Emerson, from New-York.

Havre—Jan. 24, arr., George West, Gouch, from New-Orleans; Aspinwall, Davis, from Mobile.

Cork—Jan. 26, arr., brig W. H. Stewart, of New-York, leaky.

Liverpool—Cld., Jan. 27, Robert Mills, Paterson, for Galveston; Agnes, Jones, for Charleston; 28th, Pocahontas, Deland, for New-Orleans, Rome, Lincoln, for Savannah.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 11, lat. 26, lon. 72 30, bark Argo, Cheeseman, from New-York for Port-au-Prince.